DIAMOND FROM THE SKY
AT
WEST END
CINEMA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

WEST END
OF THE
BOMBAY CINEMA
THE COOLEST & THE MOST
COMFORTABLE THEATRE
IN BOMBAY.

VOL. V NO. 195 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1917. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co., will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

The BRITISH INDIA Co., will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I, sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PERSIAN GULF
S. N. CO. LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports.

1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation. Deck passengers also carried.

Further particulars regarding fares, names of steamers and dates of departure of the above vessels will be furnished on application to—

HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & Co.,
Agents,
15, Rampart Row.

THE
GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY
Prof. JAMES'
Electro Tonic Pearls.

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of over work and dissipation. In cases of premature old age, involuntary discharges and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.
Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.
SOLE AGENTS:
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.
Market, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital over Two Lakhs. Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

For Sailings and Freight apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
BOMBAY BRANCH

Alice Buildings, Fort,
Hornby Road, Bombay

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 813,087.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the Undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

WE MANUFACTURE
FINE WHITE
THYMOL B. P.
Quotation on Request.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
Bombay No. 4.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,33,439	15	5
Reserve Funds	11,37,432	8	9

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches:

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

NAND LAL PURI,
Manager.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,250,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Daressalam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1889.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 36,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 21,300,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fongtien	Sydney
Harbin	(Mukden)	(Australia)
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
Los Angeles	Osaka	Tsingtau
(Cal. U.S.A.)	Pekin	Tsinanfu
Liaoyang	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS. BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 10,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Re. 1 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

Bankers to the Government in Busrah.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,900,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopgate, London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:
INDIA, BURMA, STRAITS & CHINA & CEYLON, MALAY STATES, JAPAN.

Bombay	Singapore	Hongkong
Calcutta	Penang	Shanghai
Madras	Malacca	Canton
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Foochow
Delhi	Ipoh	Hankow
Amritsar	Klang	Peking
Rangoon	Serenbam	Tientsin
Tavoy	Taiping	Yokohama
Colombo		Kobe

JAVA & SUMATRA, INDO-CHINA, PHILIPPINES SIAM. Manila, Bangkok.

Batavia	Saigon	Cebu	Puket
Sourabaya	Haiphong	Hoilo	
Medan			

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.
BANKERS—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminster Bank, National Provincial Bank of England. National Bank of Scotland.

The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued, does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN,
Agent.

Esplanade Road,
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours—10-30 a.m. to 4-0 p.m.
Saturday—10-30 a.m. to 2-0 p.m.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders.	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah (Calcutta)	Madras
Bombay	Kandy	Mauritius
Calcutta	Karachi	Penang
Colombo	Kota Bahru (Kelantan)	Rangoon
Delhi		Shanghai
Galle		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.
BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkew
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON.
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

FOR
ANY THING FASHIONABLE
in Chinese Japanese, French and English Silk Piece Goods, Art Embroidery Work, etc.

A VISIT TO OUR SHOW ROOMS
will more than pay your trouble and will get you a chance to select your requirements from quite a variety of up-to-date articles.

AHMED E. ESAALI,
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION

J. S. MODY & CO.
20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE THIS DAY THURSDAY THE 16TH AUGUST 1917, AT 3-30 P.M. (S.T.)
VERY RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR RAJAS NAWABS, AND GENTLEMEN TO SECURE ARTISTIC AND HISTORICAL STATUES ETC. TO DECORATE THEIR PALACES, HALLS AND DRAWING ROOMS.
AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE RARE SPECIALLY SELECTED ARTISTIC COLOURED AND WHITE MARBLE ITALIAN STATUES, BUSTS, ELECTRIC FIGURED HALL AND STANDING LAMPS, PEDESTALS, ETC.
Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., will THIS DAY THURSDAY the 16th day of August 1917, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by public auction in the shop next to the National Bank and opposite the Paper Currency Office, Esplanade Road, Fort, (where the kit has been removed for the convenience of sale,) by order of the concerned.
Ex: S. S. "Porto-da-Savona."
A specially selected rare consignment comprising very valuable rare specially selected artistic coloured and white marble Venice, Italian statues; busts, electric figured hall and standing lamps, pedestals by well-known artists on various subjects, statue pillars, marble flower vases, flower stands etc. etc.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & Co.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 16th August, 1917.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE THIS DAY, THURSDAY THE 16TH INSTANT, AT 3 P.M. (S.T.).
IMPORTANT TO GAS FITTING MERCHANTS.
THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Princess Street, Haroon Building, by order of Messrs. V. D. and Co., the entire stock in trade of their shop such as Brass Elbows, Brass Sockets Brass Nipples, Brass Diminishers, Brass Union male, Brass Union female, Brass Nozzles, Brass. T. Brass Main Cocks Brass Pillar Cock, Iron Thread Nipple, Brass Cape, Lever Cock, Lever Plugs, Brass Pendant bodies, Brass pipe clips, Bolt Joints, Regulators, Brass Adaptors, Ceiling Plates, Brass Chains, Chimneys, Globes, Gas fans, opal globes Burners, Compass, pipes fancy globes Street lamps globes, enamelled Chimneys, enamelled Reflectors, Opal Shades, Gem Straight mantles, Aluminium Shades, outdoor lamps, wire frames, Inverted burners, Brackets, table stands, Gas rings Illumination pipes, dyes, Cutters, various types of instruments etc., etc.
The above goods are on view.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 CASES WHITE SHIRTINGS.
THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 16th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will, under instructions from Thucker Vallabhdas Kersandas, sell by Public Auction, at his shop at Ganesh Chowk, Mulji Jetha Market on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, Thucker Ranchordas Mulji.
2 cases each 50 pieces white shirtings No. 6680, 40 yards.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
Important to Tailors, Outfitters and Millinery Shop-keepers.
On SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at No. 4, Colaba Causeway and opposite the Rahim Mansion by order of the Mortgagee in possession of Seth G. D. Kapadia and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, N. M. Shah who is now an Insolvent, the entire stock-in-trade of the shop of the said Insolvent "N. M. Shah," consisting of voils, zephyrs, printed muslins, spotted and striped voils, crapes, cold Italians, sheeting cloth, woollen black serge, skirt cloth, broad cloth, flannels, tussores, satin drill, white spotted muslins, P. K. cloths, rolls of silk satin, mulls nainsooks, madopolams, a large lot of cotton and silk laces, insertions, ribbons, embroidery silk and cotton stockings, corsets, skirts, blouses, curtains bed covers, table covers, large lot of assorted buttons, etc., etc., as also all the furniture of the shop such as sliding glass door cupboards, show cases, dressing mirror, cycles, chairs, tables and other miscellaneous articles.
The above shop is on view.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 16th August, 1917.

SALE BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M., (S.T.).
A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO MILL OWNERS, STORE SUPPLIERS, DYERS, ETC.
AUCTION SALE OF COLOURS BY WELL-KNOWN GERMAN MAKERS SUCH AS BERLIN BAYER AND BADISCHE COMPANIES.
THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 16th August, 1917 at 3 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co., will sell by public auction at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street, by order of the office concerned.
200lbs. Turkey red powder ¼lb. tins.
300lbs. Benzo purparine ¼lb. tins.
200lbs. Direct blue G. ¼lb. tins.
300lbs. Direct blue B. B. ¼lb. tins.
200lbs. Direct blacks ¼lb. tins.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE TO DAY AT 2 P.M., (S. T.).
AUCTION SALE OF 63 BAGS BLACK PEPPER.
On THURSDAY, the 16th August, 1917, at 2 p.m, (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co., will sell by public auction by order of Sheth Velji Sunderji, at his godown at Carnac Bunder near Sheth Moolji Haridas' Iron Jetha and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Thakkar Lalji Godhoo.
63 bags, bags black pepper of Badgara.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE ETC.
On Saturday, the 18th August, 1917, at 2-30 p.m., (ST.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co., will sell by public auction at their rooms No. 52 Medows Street very rich office and household furniture including teak and blackwood rich silk tapestry lined sofas and chairs, single and double door rich almyrahs, rich dressing chest of drawers, dining tables and dining chairs, marble top centre tables, dressing and washing tables, office and ladys' writing tables, arm and armless office chairs revolving book stands, teak and blackwood easy chairs, reclining back and leather lined sofas, show cases, wooden and iron folding cots, dumbwaiter, tiled and plain teapoys, ice box phonograph records, etc., etc.
By order of the concerned.
1 Dining table.
6 dining chairs.
The property of private gentleman.
1 rich mahoganized double glass door almyrah.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 16th August, 1917.

The Celebrated Indian Confectioner
AMICHAND GOVINJI
The Oldest and Most Popular Confectionery Depot in India.
(Established over Half a Century Ago.)
Opposite Jumma Masjid, Shaik Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 676.
This establishment has been specially awarded the following Certificate:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E.C.,
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govindji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a Certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd) W. HILL, *Chairman*,
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, *Secretary*.

THE LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various descriptions and sizes.
THE SUTARFENNY (a kind of thread like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALVAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv). (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gummy Halva, (d) Rose scented Halva. (e) Vanilla Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva (h) Orange Halva.
All orders are executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V.P.P. Orders will receive our attention. The generous Public are requested to give us a trial.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES

"Wanted," "To Be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding (20 words) 8 annas per insertion; every additional word 1 anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line, or Re. 1 per inch. No display allowed.

Educational Announcement.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,

"Bombay Chronicle" Office,

No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Local — — — Rs. 30 per annum
Up-country — — Rs. 35 per annum.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO.—Opp. Whiteaways, Fort, Bombay. The leading Institution in the East, pronounced by Commercial Experts to be the BEST. Mang. Props A. B. KAPADIA and F. J. DAVAR. 5

JOB PRINTING—Send any orders you wish to be executed promptly and to your satisfaction to the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS, 6, Medows Street, Fort.

FRUITS.

ENGLISH DESSERT APPLES—9 lbs. nett for Rs. 3/8, all charges included, by V.P. parcel post, Apply to CAPTAIN BANON, Duff Dunbar, P. O. Kulu, Panjab. 9153

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—Practical course of Commerce for Practical appointments, 80, Esplanade Road. 9348

TUITIONS—To ladies and gentlemen in Drawing and Painting undertaken by expert artist. Terms moderate. Apply Box No. 89, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9349

WANTED—PUPILS by an experienced Matric Lady Teacher for English, three times a week, Two hours each turn. Fees moderate Rs. 5 per month. Apply to Box No. 86, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9341

MOTOR VEHICLES.

WANTED—MOTOR CARS for Prompt Reliable and High Class Repair at lowest rate under personal supervision of our expert Automobile Engineer from London. Guarantee entire satisfaction. Motor cars for sale and for hire. PATENT PNEUMATIC BLOCKS TYRES AND MOTOR TRANSPORT CO., LTD., Hughes Road, Chaupaty, Bombay. B

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—FIRST CLASS TURNERS. Apply sharp to HOLLAND & Co., Calicut Street, Near Ballard Pier, Bombay. 9343

WANTED—WORKMEN of all kinds for Mesopotamia and East Africa. Also required AGENTS to bring men on good commission. Apply to ABDUL GAFFAR KHAN THEKEDAR, Government Contractor, 2nd Peerkhan Street, Sitaram Building, Byculla, Bombay. 9293

WANTED—Salesmen for Glassware, Sundries, Hosieries and Bunder Liner by a well-known Import Office. Only experienced men need apply to Box No. 72 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9287

WANTED—A PARSEE GRADUATE or UNDERGRADUATE for out-station; must have good command of English and good Hands; salary Rs. 70 rising to Rs. 125, boarding and lodging free. Apply to Box No. 75, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9295

WANTED—A qualified and experienced Child's NURSE (European will be preferred) to take charge of an infant son of a Ruling Family of a Native State. Boarding and lodging free. Pay according to qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials and a photograph to Box No. 88, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9327

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A GRADUATE for a Limited concern to work as a Correspondent and an Accountant Salary decent. None but experienced hands need apply to Box No. 88, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9347

WANTED—A TYPIST. knowing mechanism to teach typewriting daily for an hour for one month. Salary Rs. 20. Apply DAMODAR KHETSEY, Military Square Lane, Fort. 9340

WANTED—ACCOUNTS CLERK preferably with experience of Construction Works Accounts. Applicant should be ready to join duty immediately. Apply enclosing copies of testimonials, and stating terms required to Box No. 87, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9344

WANTED

WANTED—A light second-hand BROUGHAM in excellent condition. Apply to Mr. DAVID, C/o K. & S. Motor Co., Tardeo, Bombay. 9342

WANTED by a COMPETENT GRADUATE, TUITIONS, preferrably in LOGIC. Apply to Box No. 79, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9313

AN ITALIAN DIPLOMATIST wishes to give upto date Academical Scientific training in Fine Arts. Also tuition in the Italian Language. Apply to Box No. 84, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9329

WANTED—AGENTS for the new Indian Manufacturing Co. for Black Japan and Phenyle. N. MOOLJI & Co., Sandhurst Road, Bhimji Poonjee Building, Dongree Post No. 9. 9150

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE OF "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 6, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—PURCHASERS of COOLIE BLANKETS, country-made, pure-wool superior quality 7½x5 ft. Rs. 3-8. Medium quality 7½x4½ft. Rs. 2-8, cheap quality 6x5 ft. Rs. 1-10. Apply to G. L. JAISWAL & Co., Jamhor, District Gaya. 9321

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Two LINOTYPE MACHINES, Duplex Double Letter, Model No. 10. Price Rs. 8,000 each or Rs. 15,000 for both. Apply to "Y. Z.", c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

B. S. A. PUCCA PATH RACERS, the machine which has been the top notch in cycle racing world. Rs. 200. Only a few received. WELLINGTON CYCLISTS, Bombay and Poona. C

ONE quite new complete DYNAMO of 3 horse with switch board 250 volts. and 20 Amps and an Electric Crane, lifts one ton ice at a time. Communicate with Box No. 81, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9322

FOR SALE—MOSQUITO NETTING—100,000 yards English MOSQUITO NETTING, 72 inches wide. To be delivered between now and October. Apply P. H. CRAMER, Chapel Street, Vepery, Madras. 9346

FOR SALE.—One 15 H. P. two seater Overland, nickel plated fittings, self-starter, DYNAMO, lighting equipment, detachable rims, 5 lamps, Dicky seat, speedometer, etc. Apply HORMASJI SORABJI & SONS. 9351

TO BE LET.

WATSON'S ANNEX Apollo Bunder Rooms facing Yacht Club. Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER

PUBLIC NOTICES

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS are invited and will be received in the office of the undersigned on MONDAY, the 20th August, 1917, upto 1 o'clock p.m., (Standard Time), for the supply of black Mumbra sand that will be required for building the proposed sea wall on the Kennedy Sea Face, Bombay. Value of work will be about Rs. 8,400. Further particulars may be obtained at the office of the undersigned. The Superintending Engineer, Northern Division, reserves the right to reject any tender or tenders and no reason will be given for the acceptance or the rejection of any tender. Tender Forms will be issued on payment of the usual fees during office hours either on personal application or by duly authorized agents Earnest money amounting to Rs. 400, four hundred only, in cash or in Government Promissory Notes (Cheques will not be accepted) should accompany each tender Security deposit of Rs. 840, eight hundred and forty only, in Government Promissory Notes will be required from the contractor whose tender will be accepted. Forms of tender can be had from this office on week days during office hours, but no forms will be issued on the day the tender is to be received.

A. H. WHYTE,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 8th August, 1917. 93..

PUBLIC NOTICES.

Bombay, 13th August, 1917.

To
T. W. BIRKETT, Esquire,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Sir,

We, the Undersigned citizens of Bombay, have the honour to request you to convene a Public Meeting of the inhabitants of Bombay in the Town Hall for the purpose of giving expression to the profound grief and sense of heavy loss sustained by the death of Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji, LL.D., and for taking measures to worthily commemorate the unique and distinguished public services he had rendered to the country throughout his long life with a patriotism and singleness of purpose which are the admiration of his countrymen in all parts of the Indian Empire.

Yours faithfully,

Sir Basil Scott	Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy
G. Carmichael	G. S. Curtis
Sir Dinshaw M. Petit	Sir M. B. Chaubal
Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim	P. R. Cadell
Sir Sassoon J. David	Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy
Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar	Sir Shapurji B. Broacha
Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola	Sir Cowasji Jehangir
Sir Dinsha Edulji Wacha	Sir Stanley Reed
Sir F. L. Sprott	Sir Bhalchandra Krishna
L. A. Shah	J. A. D. McBain
M. N. Hogg	J. Crerar
J. S. Wardlaw Milne	Major H. A. L. Hopper
Sir Temulji B. Nariman	Sir Jugmohandas Vurjeewandas
Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey	J. P. Orr
R. Aitken	A. H. Frcom
Gokuldas K. Parekh	Manmohandas Ramji
P. W. Monie	Meyer Nissim
J. D. Jenkins	Purshotamdas Thakurdas
Chunilal V. Mehta	Phiroze C. Sethna
Narottam M. Goculdas	R. D. Tata
Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy	Salebhoy Karimji Barodawalla
C. H. Setalvad	H. A. Wadya
Jamsetji A. Wadia	M. A. Jinnah
P. Messent	F. W. Hanson
W. A. Chambers	G. Wittet
W. A. Haig Brown	Cawasji Jehangir (Junior)
A. J. Raymond	S. Meyers
S. T. Sheppard	A. L. Covernton
Jehangir B. Petit	S. J. Sassoon
R. Paterson Brown	M. P. Kharegat
Dr. J. A. Turner	J. W. Mackison
E. C. B. Aeworth	R. D. Sethna
Jivaji D. Ghandy	Framji R. Wadia
B. G. Horniman	H. A. Bryant
M. M. Cama	P. Anstey
Hormusji Cowasji Dinshaw	Tribhowandas Vurjiwandas
Chunilal H. Setalvad	F. A. M. H. Vincent
Dr. Jivanji J. Mody	Dinsha J. Vakil
Rustomji Byramji Jeejeebhoy	Rustomji L. Powala
F. M. Kanga	Bomanji J. Wadia
Bapuji S. Patil	D. M. Jeejeebhoy
Limji Nowroji Banaji	Ardesir S. Patil
Ratansi D. M. Goculdas	Kirshaspji R. Dadachanji
Vasantrao Anandrao Dabholkar	Framji D. Panday
John Wallace	Tricumdas D. M. Goculdas
Kavasji Jalbhoy Sett	Cowasji L. Powala
Dr. D. A. De Monte	R. Gregor Pearse
A. J. Billimoria	Sorabji E. Warden
N. M. Samarth	R. P. Masani
N. V. Gokhale	K. Natrajan
D. N. Bahadurji	J. D. Davar
Dr. K. E. Dadachanji	Jamsetji F. Patil
H. P. Mody	J. A. Dalal
Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia	M. B. Mantri
Mirza A. H. Khan	Ramkrishna S. Navalkar
R. D. N. Wadia	Bhulabhai J. Desai
Madhavji D. Thakarsi	Jeysukhlal K. Mehta
Sorabji F. Talyarkhan	Byramji Rustomji Jeejeebhoy
K. Subramania Aiyar	G. S. Rao
B. N. Gamudia	Pirojsha B. Mody
D. D. Kanga	Tribhowandas M. Malvi
Dinshaw J. Vakil	Dr. A. Viegas
Dr. R. N. Ranina	S. R. Pochkhanawala
Dr. Shavaksha Batliwala	Dr. Moreshwar Jowle
S. G. Velinkar	J. B. Kanga
M. R. Jayakar	V. F. Taraporvala

and many others.

IN accordance with the above requisition, I hereby call a PUBLIC MEETING of the inhabitants of Bombay in the TOWN HALL on THURSDAY, the 23rd August, 1917, at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.).

THOMAS WILLIAM BIRKETT,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, 14th August, 1917.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the supply of 400,000 cubic feet of SLAKED LIME from Diva and 140,000 cubic feet from Sarola to the Bhatghar Works before the 15th of June 1918.

Tender forms with full conditions, specifications of work to be done will be issued on payment of Re. 1 per form on any working day before the 23rd August, 1917. No tender will be considered unless accompanied by Rs. 100 as earnest money in currency notes.

The Chief Engineer for Irrigation reserves the right to accept and reject any tender without giving reasons.

C. B. POOLEY,
Executive Engineer,
Lake Whiting District.

Address:—
No. 1, Char Bungalows,
Poona, 9th August, 1917. 9315

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "RANGOON MARU" having arrived on the 14th instant, from JAPAN via Hongkong, Singapore, Malacca, and Colombo, the CONSIGNEES of her CARGO are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards, of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TENDERS FOR BUILDING.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for constructing an office for the Deputy Educational Inspector at Alibag, which should reach the undersigned not later than MONDAY, the 10th September, 1917, with Rs. 500 as an earnest money. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 16,500.

Plans and specifications can be seen in the office of the undersigned any day during office hours and forms of tenders and specifications will be supplied on payment of Rs. 2.

The right of accepting any tender rests with the Superintending Engineer, Northern Division, and no reason will be given for rejecting the lowest or any tender. The tenders will be opened at 4 p.m. on TUESDAY, the 11th September, 1917, at Alibag.

W. R. PHILPOT-BROOKES,
A.M.I.C.E., A.K.C.,
Executive Engineer,
Kolaba District.

Alibag, 11th August, 1917. 9314

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 136 of 1916.

RAGHOONATHDAS GOPALDAS and others ..... Plaintiffs

v

SHIVRAM SHAYANNA ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 5th day of March, 1917, the following immoveable properties will be sold in seven Lots by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court on the respective premises at Poona, on the undermentioned days:—

Lot No. 1.—On FRIDAY, the 24th day of August, 1917, at 3 p.m. (S.T.)

Lot No. 2.—On FRIDAY, the 24th day of August, 1917, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Lot No. 3.—On FRIDAY, the 24th day of August, 1917, at 4 p.m. (S.T.)

Lot No. 4.—On SATURDAY, the 25th day of August, 1917, at 3 p.m. (S.T.)

Lot No. 5.—On SATURDAY, the 25th day of August, 1917, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Lot No. 6.—On SATURDAY, the 25th day of August, 1917, at 4 p.m. (S.T.)

Lot No. 7.—On SATURDAY, the 25th day of August, 1917, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title and interest of the plaintiffs and the defendant abovenamed in,

LOT NO. 1.—Bungalow No. 11, situate at North Petty Staff Line, Poona Cantonment, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the Government Road, on the West and South by Bungalow No. 12 belonging to the defendant and on the North by the outhouses appertaining to Bungalow No. 10, the wall intervening being joint.

LOT NO. 2.—Bungalow No. 12, situate at North Petty Staff Line Cantonment Poona, and bounded as follows:—On the East and South by the Government Road, on the West by the Government Post Office and Hussain Building and on the North by bungalows bearing Nos. 10 and 11 and Hussain Building.

LOT NO. 3.—Bungalow No. 14, situate at Sholapur Road, Poona and bounded as follows:—On the East by Bungalow No. 13, belonging to Shapurji Seth Parsi, on the West by vacant land and beyond that by a Nala, on the South by vacant land and the Mootha Canal boundary and on the North by the Government Road.

LOT NO. 4.—Bungalow No. 148, situate at Main Street, Poona, and bounded as follows:—On the East and West by the Government Road, on the South by a lane, and beyond that the boundary of Bungalow No. 149, and on the North by Bungalow No. 147 and barbers' houses.

LOT NO. 5.—Bungalow No. 154, situate at Main Street, Poona, and bounded as follows:—On the East by Bhaoo Mansaram's bungalow, on the West by the Government Road, on the South by Bungalow No. 155 with a joint lane between them and on the North by Parsi Burjorji's Karkhana.

LOT NO. 6.—Bungalow No. 155, situate at Main Street, Poona, and bounded as follows:—On the East by Bhaoo Mansaram's bungalow, on the West by the Government Road, on the South by Bungalow No. 156, the wall of the outhouses being joint and on the North by Bungalow No. 154, the lane being joint.

LOT NO. 7.—Bungalow No. 156, situate at Main Street, Poona, and bounded as follows:—On the East and West by the Government Road, on the South by Bungalow No. 157 and on the North by Bungalow No. 155 belonging to the defendant.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Wadia Ghandy & Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 2nd day of July, 1917.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

8995

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of SHETH CHIMANBHAI LALBHAI, late of Ahmedabad, Jain Hindu Inhabitant, landed Proprietor ..... Deceased.

And MAHALAXMI, widow of the said Sheth Chimanbhai Lalbhai, of Ahmedabad, Jain Hindu Inhabitant, the sole executrix, named in the said Will, residing near Civil Hospital at Ahmedabad ..... Petitioner

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this ninth day of August in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Seventeen in the Eighth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.
Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,

The 9th day of August, 1917.

Messrs. BHAISHANKER, KANGA & GIRDHARLAL.
Petitioner's Attorneys.

9350

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. BHAIDAS VALLABHDAS, the sole Executor of the last Will and Testament of Bai MANIBAI his wife has contracted to sell to our client DOLATRAM KUNDANMAL, the undermentioned property. All persons having any right, title, interest, claim or demand in to or upon the said property or any part thereof either by way of mortgage, charge, gift, sale, use, trust, possession inheritance, bequest, lease, lien partnership or otherwise, whatsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of free hold land or ground with the messuages, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the South side of Dady Seth Agiary Street, without the Fort of Bombay, and in the registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 161 square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 214 and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 3911. Street Nos. 6,8 and 10 and bounded on or towards the North by the said Dady Seth Agiary Street, on or towards the South by the property of Ranchhoddas Amthalal, on or towards the East by the property of Chhonilal Motilal and on or towards the West by Cavel Street.

DAPHTARY FERREIRA & DIVAN,
Purchaser's attorneys.

Dated this 15th day of August, 1917.

9353

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. RATANJI JIVANDAS at the Auction Sale held on the 8th instant at the instance of the vendor BACHUBAI, widow and Executrix of the Will of the late HASSAMBHAI VISHRAM, purchased the undermentioned property:—

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

All that piece of land admeasuring 201 square yards or thereabouts of the Pension and Tax tenure (redeemed from payment of cess) situate on the East side of Samuel Street, (Khoja Mohalla), in the City and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, bearing New Survey No. 1/2781 together with the building, standing thereon assessed under Ward No. 1661, Street Nos. 129 to 133 and bounded on or towards the North by the property now or formerly of Ismail Mahomedbhai Rowji, on or towards the South by the property now or formerly of Dossa Kirpal, on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property now or formerly of Sir Vasanji Tricumji and on or towards the West by the said Samuel Street.

All persons having any right, title, interest, claim or demand into or upon the said property either by way of mortgage, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance, bequest, lease, lien, partnership, or otherwise whatsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 109, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claim and the same if any will be considered as waived and null and void.

Dated this 14th day of August, 1917.

DAPHTARY FERREIRA & DIVAN,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

9338

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that THAKER MEGHJI UMERSI, and his wife MITAVAHU have contracted with our client for the absolute sale to him free from all encumbrances of all and singular the piece of land with the messuages tenements and hereditaments standing thereon, situate at Vadgadi or Bhandari Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, more particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written.

Any person having or claiming to have any estate, right title, interest, or claim in to or upon the said piece of land hereditaments and premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance, mortgage, gift sale, lease, underlease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us, the undersigned, at our Office at Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise at the expiration of the said period the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claim or claims and the same, if any, shall be considered to have been absolutely waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the tenements messuages and buildings standing thereon situate in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, on the East side of Vadgadi or Bandari Street and containing by admeasurement 125 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 1058, Collectors New No. 6756, Old Survey No. 661 and New Survey No. 2207 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward B. No. 1766 Street Nos. 3-7 and bounded on or towards the East by the Dariasthan Road, on or towards the West by the Wadnigadi or Bhandari Street also called Garribdas Lane on or towards the North by a Sweepers' passage and beyond it by the house of Dharamsey Jewa and on or towards the South by the Thakurdwar Temple.

MADHAVJI KAMDAR & CHHOTUBHAI
Purchasers Attorneys.

Dated this 15th day of August, 1917.

9352

IN BOMBAY
and its suburbs our manufactured
COSSI SILK SUIT PIECES
SUITABLE FOR THE SEASON
are much liked for their durability, softness and excellent texture. Each piece is worth the price and is guaranteed for
ONE SUIT COMPLETE.
Price Rs. 8 Per piece.
Order a piece To-day and mark what you save in the long run.
Order from—
GOOD LUCK COMPANY
BENARES CITY (India).

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. ISSA HAJI ESMAIL and KHAN MAHOMED HAJI ESMAIL, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitants, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients. All persons having any claim on or to the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, bequest, gift, sale, mortgage, lease, lien or otherwise, howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of quit and ground rent tenure with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Duncan Road, on the east side thereof, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring one hundred and twenty square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 395, New No. 7596, Old Survey No. 867 and New Survey No. 4300 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 7363, Street Nos. 235, 237 and 239 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the house of Faku bin Ali Saheb Kur, on or towards the South by the house of Khoja Hassambhai Alibhai, on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage and on or towards the West by the Duncan Road aforesaid.

Dated this 15th day of August, 1917.

KHANDVALA & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

9345

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR
BOMBAY'S LEADING THEATRE.
The Operatic Event of 1917,
EVERY EVENING AT 9-30
MAURICE E. BANDMAN
presents the
BANDMAN OPERA CO.
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30.
The Great Lyric Theatre Success
"THE CHOCOLATE SOLDIER"
Founded on G. B. Shaw's "Arms and the Man"
TO-MORROW FRIDAY 17TH
The Screaming FARCE Comedy
"THE GIRL FROM CIROS"
Still crowding the London Garrick
SATURDAY 18TH
The Great Bombay Hit
"HIGH JINKS"
NEXT SUNDAY AT 5 P. M.
HALF PRICE MATINEE.
"THE MERRY WIDOW".
NOTICE.—In order to present the Bandman Opera productions in their entirety it has been found necessary to commence the Matinees at 5 p.m. The plan for the "MERRY WIDOW" opens to-day at 10 a.m. Patrons are informed that seats booked provisionally can only be kept for a few hours.
PRICES AS USUAL.
Plan at ROSE & Co
from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m Daily.
Saturday from 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.
Matinee Plan Open all day
Sunday at the Excelsior.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
PREMIER THEATRE OF THE EAST.
NIGHTLY AT 6-45 & 10.
LAST TWO NIGHTS OF PRESENT PROGRAMME.
"FIGHTING FOR LOVE."
How an American brought a troupe of cowboys to fight for the Queen of a tiny European State against a neighbouring king because he had fallen in love with her. A romantic marriage is the result. This is a real comedy, full of the funniest situations.
"PRETTY BABY"
Uncle didn't like babies so the Jeneses hid theirs when he paid a visit, but he found it unexpectedly in a taxi-cab and fell in love with it at once!
The last mail's
PATHE GAZETTE.
Showing:—Enthusiastic pro-ally scenes in Petrograd,—The King decorates immortal heroes in Hyde Park,—Our Jutland Victory &c.
SPECIAL MUSIC BY THE EUROPEAN ORCHESTRA.
Prices:—Re. 1/8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 and 4.
Box seats Rs. 2.

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AMUSEMENTS.

TO-DAY At 6-30 P. M. **THE EXCELSIOR** TO-DAY At 6-30 p. m.

By Special request the Management presents

THE LATE SIR HERBERT TREE

in the Film of the Age

"MACBETH"

Patrons will remember the great sensation this Colossal tragedy of "Vaulting Ambition which overleaps itself" caused when shown in Bombay a few months ago. In view of the sudden and lamentable death of England's Greatest Actor-Manager which has caused such a great gap in British Dramatic and Literary Circles, it has been decided after receiving several requests from serious film lovers to repeat the exhibition of this glorious Cinema Triumph of SIR HERBERT TREE every evening at the 6-30 p.m.

THIS EVENING AT 6-30 P.M. PRICES. Rs. 2, 1, and 8 & 4 annas.

"THE GREAT SECRET"

IS FOR THE

GREATEST ENTERTAINMENT

OF THE

GREATEST NUMBER

ONE CAN'T OF COURSE KNOW IT UNLESS

ONE SEES IT——.

WE SIMPLY ASK

COMPARE!

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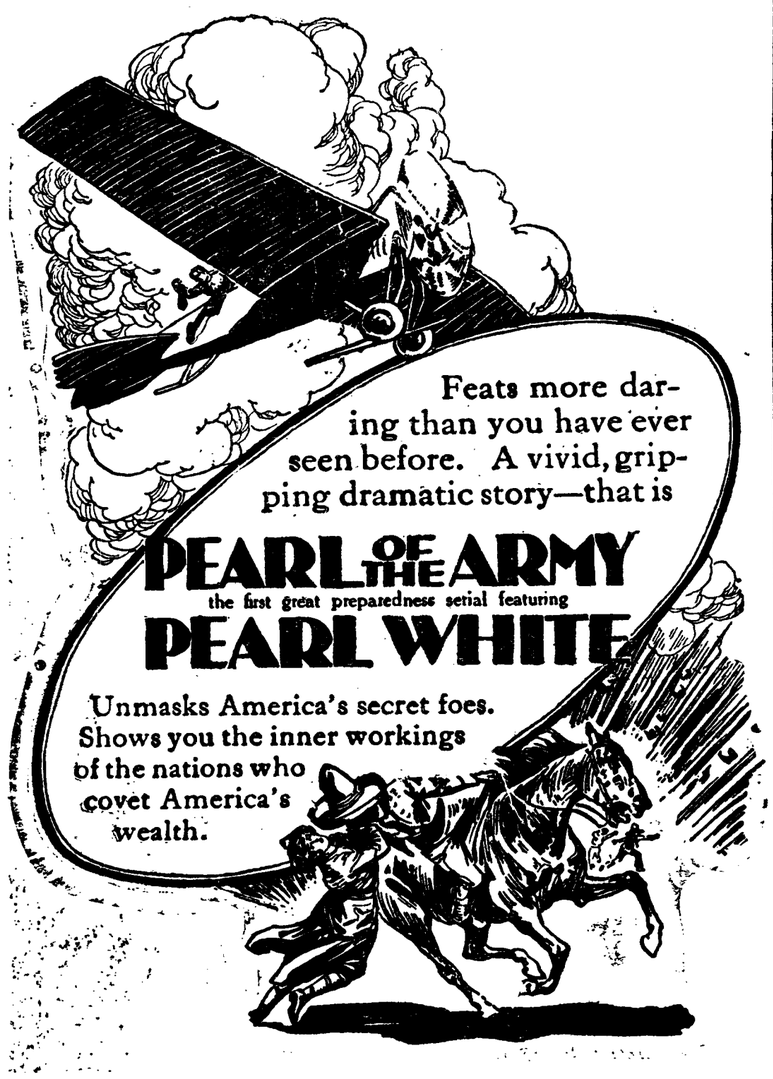
SANDHURST ROAD (West).

SUCCESS INSTANTANEOUS.

THRILLS ! THRILLS !! THRILLS !!!



Feats more daring than you have ever seen before. A vivid, gripping dramatic story—that is

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PEARL WHITE

Unmasks America's secret foes. Shows you the inner workings of the nations who covet America's wealth.

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THE HOUSE THAT SHOWS ONLY THE FINEST AND BEST OF THE WORLD'S PRODUCTIONS.

Every Night at 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.

LAMINGTON ROAD. POPULAR PRICES.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE

Bombay's Picture Theatre. Par Excellence.

To-day at 6-30, 8-30 & 10

A Beautiful Spectacular Drama in Five Acts

BY F. MARION CRAWFORD

"IN THE PALACE OF THE KING"

This spectacular Drama is a thrilling story of Royal plots and Court intrigues. Adapted from the famous novel and successful play by F. Marion Crawford.

In 5 Acts.

The Palace of King Philip the Second of Spain was a gigantic web in which the King enmeshed Courtiers and Ladies. But Romance lived for Knights were bold and ready to risk their lives for the love of a woman.

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5000 Persons 2000 Soldiers

2000 Horses 4000 Costumes

1000 Special Settings

CHARLIE CHAPLIN
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
CHARLIE CHAPLIN

in his latest Comedy.

6-30 TO-NIGHT 10 p.m.

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GREAT GALA NIGHT

PALACE OF VARIETIES

GAIETY THEATRE

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SCARLET DANDIES
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A COSTUME COMEDY CO.

A BRILLIANT ATTRACTION

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HOURS OF DARKNESS

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Whole Bunch of the Most Up-to-date

SONGS, CONCERTED DANCES, REVULETS, etc., etc.

THE MOST GORGEOUS

and

BRIGHTEST ATTRACTION

ever presented

in a

DASH OF SPLENDOUR

amidst

BEAUTIFUL, CHARMING SURROUNDINGS

Most up-to-date

and

SPARKLING COSTUMES ELABORATE STAGING

with a

FLASH OF BRILLIANCY

and

DAZZLING EFFECTS

DREAM IN DREAMLAND.

The above

VARIETIES

are intercepted by

only one small Cinema.

FOLLOW THE CROWD

6-30 TO-NIGHT 10 p.m.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Aug. 14th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		5,000
" " Sales of East Indian		250
" " Imports		4,0 0
Mid. Americans		19.55—19
Egyptian F. G. F.		32.25—25
New York (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	Oct. 24.90 Unchgd	
	Jan. 24.82 + 2	
	Mar. 24.59 + 1	

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 14th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

fixed for to-da .

Months	To-day's opening price.	
Aug.	18.30	
Aug.-Sept	17 97	
Sept.-Oct.	17. 67	
Oct.-Nov.	17.25	
Nov.-Dec	16 85	
Dec.-Jan	16.70	
Jan.-Feb	16 67	—10
Feb.-Mar	16.52	
Mar.-Apl.	19 42	
April-May	16.34	
May-June	16.26	
June-July	16.18	

EGYPTIAN FUTURES.

Liverpool Aug. 14th.

Prices fixed for to-day.

Months	To-day's price	
Oct.	26.03	Unchgd.
Nov.	26.30	

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Aug. 14th

M. G. Bengal Good	15.90	
" " Fully Good	16.15	
" " Fine	16.40	
No. 1 Oomra Good	17.40	
" " " Fully Good	17.65	—10
" " " Fine	17.90	
M. G. Broach Good	18.74	
" " Fully Good	18.92	
" " Fine	19.10	

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Aug 13th.

Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
" " to Continent	Nil
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9 1/2
Demand Bills	4.75 55
Silver Commercial Bars	82 7/8

MONEY MARKET.

London, Aug. 13th.

Bar Silver Spot	42 1/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Firm—Buyers.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April 1917	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 13/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	4 3/4
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5 1/8
" " 6 "	5 3/8
Interest day to day loans	4
" 7 day market loans	4 1/4
Consols 2½%	56⅞
Rupee Paper 3½% Nominal	46½
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	56½
Government Securities 3%	56⅝
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	27.51

WAR LOANS.

London Aug. 13th

3½% 1925—1928	£87½
4½% 1925—1945	£97½
5% New	£94½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS

London, Aug. 13 h.

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. Afloat Sellers	86/9
Wheat Red Karachi per 492 lbs C.I.F. Afloat Sellers	86/3
Wheat Choice White Bombay Afloat Sellers	86/6
Wheat White Delhi Afloat Sellers	86/3
Wheat Red Delhi Afloat Sellers	86/3
Wheat Bombay Club No. 1 Afloat Sellers	86/9

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley Afloat Sellers	70

ROZARIO SANTA.

Rozario Santa Fe—63 lbs. Afloat Sellers	80

AUSTRALIAN.

Australian Afloat Sellers	83

RAPESEED.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold per ton July Aug. Value	595
Rapeseed, Ferozepore Ordinary July-Aug.	592/6
Rapeseed, Yellow Guserat, ex-Ship per ton July-Aug Quoted	600
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore ex-Ship per ton July-Aug. Value	585

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay ex-Ship small per ton July-Aug.	600
Linseed small grain Aug.-Sept.	590
Linseed Calcutta Aug.-Sept. Value	600

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£133
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal	£125½

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos 16/18 C & F Calcutta, Oct.-Dec. Sellers	20/6
Fine White Java, C, & F, Calcutta Oct.-Dec. Sellers	23

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Sept.-Oct Sellers	3/1
Plantation First Latex Crepe Aug Paid.	2 6

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, Aug. 15.

The ready market was entirely closed to-day owing to a Jain holiday (Pachusan), and the Marwadi bazaar, for forward business, opened at about 2-30 p.m. and closed at 3-30 p.m. The opening rate for Good Broach April was Rs. 482, and for Fully Good Bengal January Rs. 364. Prices remained almost unchanged until the close, the closing rate on Exchange terms being as under. Some quotations are nominal as actual business has not been done. On Association terms Fine Khamgaon-Akola changed hands at Rs. 472.

QUOTATIONS 3-30 P.M.

OLD CROP.

Fine M. G. Bengal	Sept.		400
Good M. G. Westerns	Augt-Sept.		461/2
Good H. G. Westerns	Augt-Sept.		437/8
Good Sawgd. Dharwar	Augt-Sept.		488
Good M. G. Coompta	Augt-Sept.		514
Good M. G. Miraj	Augt-Sept.		483

NEW CROP.

Good Broach	April	Rs.	483
Fine Khamgaon Akola	January	"	462
" Khandeish	"	"	447
" Muthia	"	"	408
" Bengal	"	"	373
Fully Good Bengal	"	"	363

Quotation for NEW CROP are nett, the 5½ per cent discount having been abolished.

QUOTATIONS 9-30 P.M.

NEW CROP.

Broach good	April	481
Bengal	January fully good	362

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. of 14th August:—

Cotton	5 620 bales
Wheat	9 582 cwts
Linseed	23,675
Rape, Rai and Mustardseed etc.	Nil "
Gingellyseed	Nil
Poppyseed	Nil "
Groundnuts	8,291 "
Castorseed	541 "
Rice	10 466 "
Myrabollams	3
Cottonseed	1,458 "
Mowraseed	13
Gram	750 "
Jowar	Nil "
Maize	Nil
Barley	1,859

COTTON CROP OF BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

MORE RAIN WANTED EVERYWHERE.

The preliminary Memorandum on the early cotton crop of the Bombay Presidency (Deccan Districts only), including Native States, for the season 1917-18, giving the estimates up to 1st August, states:—

The information is incomplete. Area reported is 3450 thousand acres in British districts and 2,800 acres in Native States, being about 2.3 and 2.5 per cent. respectively less than the corresponding area last year and decennial average at the same date. The crop is mainly grown in Khandesh. Here the crop was sown normally in the first fortnight of June and the high prices fetched by the crop last year coupled with favourable sowing rain induced larger cultivation in the east. Elsewhere insufficiency of sowing rain curtailed the area and delayed sowing a fortnight to a month, the crop being sown in places in the south. Seedlings are generally doing well at present in Khandesh, but not so elsewhere for want of rain, which is largely in defect everywhere.

BULLION.

The silver market was steady to firm owing to rise in China Exchange and London prices.

Bar Gold 25-14.
Shield Sovereign 17.
Dragon 15-13-6.
Silver Ready Ex-duty 96-13.
Silver 1st Sett. ex-duty 97-5.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Tel. Transfer 1 7/32.
Bank demand drafts 1 9/32.
Bank demand on France Fr. 185½.
3 months' sight Credits 1 19/32.
3 months' sight France Fr 192½.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs 198¾.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs 294.
T. T. on Japan Rs 150.
60 days sight Japan Rs 147.
D D. on New York Rs 310.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

5 per cent War Loan 1929-47.
Cum-warrant 95.
Warrant 3 per cent
4 per cent Conversion Loan 86
4 per cent Conversion Terminable Loan 95.
3½ per cent small pieces 66
3 per cent small pieces 57.
4 per cent Port Trust Bond guaranteed redeemable 3 months' notice 78.
4 per cent Port Trust Bond long-dated 75.
Municipal long-dated 74.
Municipal short-dated 76.
City Improvement Trust 60 years Jan-July 73½.
5 per cent Municipal Tansa 90.
Sanitary 93.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 6 p.c.
Bank of Bengal 6 p.c.
Bank of Madras 8 p.c.

SHARES.

The share market was steady and a good amount of business was put through chiefly in deferred shares.

Standards were placed at prices varying from 1830 to 1825 and closed at 1827/8, Madhavjees from 2195 to 2205, and closed at 2200, Fazulbhoys from 832/8 to 830, Finlays from 340 to 345, Davids from 540 to 545, Indore Malwas from 390 to 392/8, Bombay United from 730 to 735, Nagpurs from 2435 to 2455, Pearls from 550 to 557/8, Simplex from 727/8, to 732/8.

Colaba improved to 1200, Swans to 362/8, Shapurjis to 127½

Tata Iron Ordinary shares were placed between 292/8 to 290, Deferreds from 1245, to 1290, and closed at 1275. Katni Ordinarys were placed between 285 to 287/8, and Deferreds from 1190 to 1235 and closed at 1230.

Alcock Ashdown improved to 1030, Bombay Burma to 960, Bombay Steam were placed between 307/8 and 312/8, and Tata Hydro declined to 1165.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 11.

There was no improvement in the market for jute shares which continued duly without much inquiry and with more sellers than buyers in evidence. Coal shares were practically neglected. Jumoni on the passing of the devidend dropped to Rs. 7-12. The miscellaneous and industrials section accounted for a fairly large business. Titaghur papers were largely dealt in at fluctuating rates and Bengal paper and timber trading both marked a further advance. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Bansdeosur 23-4, 23-8; Bengal 795, 800; Jumoni 8-12; Katras Jherriah 100; Satpukuria 9-8, 9-12, 10; Sowardih 16.

Jute:—Albion (ord) 543; Clive (ord) 174; Dalhousie (ord) 348, 349; Empire (ord) 39-12; Fort Gloster (ord) 520 s. l.; Fort William (ord) 182 s.l. Gowrepore (pref) 551, 102; Kamarhatty (ord) 354, 356, 352; Kankanrrah (ord) 450; Northbrook (ord) 36-12, 37-5; Standard (ord) 408.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Nagpur Cotton (ord) 118 to 121; Bengal Provincial Railway 5-12, 6; Bengal Paper (ord) 80s Bengal Timber Trading (ord) 252, 253-8; British Burma Petrolium 6-8; Cawnpore Sugar (pref) 88; Hooghly Flour 19, 19-4; Khuang Rubber 9-12 10; Reliance Fire Brick and Pottery 2-12 to 3 p; Titaghur Paper (ord) 169, 170, 168, 170 171, 172; Triton Insurance 63-8 to 65-8.

Government paper three and a half per cent was quoted at Rs 66 to 66-4 and small lots were done at Rs. 66-8 to 66-12.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.
(Incorporated in England).

Comparative Statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 11th Aug. 1917.

Approximate Earnings for week ending 11th Aug. 1917.	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
G. I. P. Rly.	18,46,200	3,95,46,152
A. D. C. Rly.	50,100	10,77,337
B. K. Rly.	4,900	81,98c
C. B. Rly.	5,500	1,15 321
Total	19,06,700	4,08,14,790
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 11th Aug. 1916		
G. I. P. Rly.	15,96,812	3,58,39,301
A. D. C. Rly.	44,871	10,03,263
B. K. Rly.	4,676	1,27,362
C. B. Rly.	5,130	1,06,364
Total	16,49,818	3,72,19,270
Inc. or Dec. G. I. P. Rly.	+2 70,382	+37,01,851
A. D. C. Rly.	+5,029	— 15,916
B. K. Rly.	+25	— 45,372
C. B. Rly.	+370	— 45,043

Central Provinces Railways.

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 11th Aug. 1917	11,300	2,20,118
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 11th Aug. 1916	7,788	2,05,017
Increase or Decrease	+3,512	+15,101

Dhond Baramati Railway.

	Total for the week Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 11th Aug. 1917	2,100	47,813
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 11th Aug. 1916	1,236	35,756
Increase or Decrease	+864	+12,057

NOTE.—Corrected with Audited figures upto 30th June, 1917.

BAN ON IMPORTATION OF GOLD.

FINANCE MEMBER URGED TO REMOVE IT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 15.

The "Pioneer's" Calcutta Commercial correspondent writes:—Sir William Meyer had a long consultation with the committee of the Chamber of Commerce and representatives of exchange banks on the 14th afternoon on the financial problems of the hour. It is understood as a result of the conference Sir William Meyer has undertaken to consider seriously the advisability of removing the restriction that has been placed by the Secretary of State at the instigation of the Bank of England upon the importation of gold into India by exchange banks, but the Finance Member made no definite pronouncement upon this question.

ESCORT FOR PASSENGER-SHIPS TO ENGLAND.

A BASELESS REPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 15.

The "Pioneer" says in connection with the rumour current for some time past that one or two escorted ships are to be provided for passage of women and children to and from England, it is highly improbable, for the obvious reasons, that such arrangements could be possible in the existing circumstances, and so far as is known to the Government of India there is no truth whatever in the rumour.

PASSENGER LIFTS IN BUILDINGS

THEIR WORKING IN INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 14.

The "Englishman" says, that passenger lifts in large buildings in Calcutta are, at present, run in a careless manner and that the Government should bestow greater care and attention in the supervision of lifts, and see that they are all in proper working order and fitted with perfect appliances to ensure public safety. From enquiries made of various experts on lift maintenance and construction, it says that the menace of lifts in Calcutta is not so much because of lift ropes breaking, but because there is no authoritative or official system of inspection of lifts in India, or examination of lift attendants to decide their ability to such posts. In England, America and other countries the Governments appoint lift inspectors whose duty is to go round and see that lifts are in proper working order and are kept in repair. Also in those countries, no person may take charge of a lift used for the carriage of human beings unless he has passed all tests prescribed by the authorities and holds a certificate to that effect. In India there is no official system of guarding against the dangers of breaking ropes or any other defect. The almost total famine of strong steel rope used to haul a lift up and down has also added to the difficulty. When the rope breaks it is found impossible to replace it as the commodity is not produced in India.

SIKH BOY SCOUTS AT SHANGHAI.

The formation of a Sikh patrol of boy scouts should meet with the hearty approval of the British community in Shanghai, says the "North China Herald." For many years the Sikh has borne a responsible, if humble, burden in the life of this port: he shows an increasing disposition to settle down here with his family and the time is ripe to do something to foster patriotism and self-reliance amongst the younger generation who have not the opportunity of benefiting by the numerous British institutions established in India. The Boy Scout movement has taken root in all parts of the British Empire and we are already reaping the first-frits of developing good citizenship amongst boys by forming their character, training them in habits of observation, obedience, and self-reliance, inculcating loyalty and thoughtfulness for others, teaching them services useful to the public and handicrafts useful to themselves, and promoting their physical development and hygiene. Many Indian boys are to be seen wandering aimlessly in the Settlement, and the slightest thought reveals the error of making no attempt to influence them for their good as well as for that of their community. Mr. Fitzroy Lloyd, Baden-Powell, District Scoutmaster, Shanghai, proposed to the Scout Council that a Sikh patrol of boy scouts should be formed. Captain Barrett strongly supported the scheme and placed every facility in the matter of language and accommodation at the disposal of the District Scoutmaster. As a result the scheme has been launched, and every Briton will wish it success.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Hindu: 14th Vad of Shravan, 1973.
Mahomedan: 25th Shaval, 1335.
Parsi: 7th of Aspandad, 1286.
Jewish: 28th of Ab, 5677.
Sunrise: 6h. 20min.; Sunset: 7h. 8min.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Prof Parker's lecture on "The importance of the Chronological study of the plays of "Stakespeare," Kanara Saraswat Association Hall, 6-30 p.m. (S.T.).

Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the G. P. O. at 7-30 p.m., instead of as previously notified.

FRIDAY, August 17.

Mails for the Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force, Henjam, Muscat, Fao, Bushire, Koweit, Linga, Bunderabas, Mohamerah and Basra, will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 7 p.m. Registered letters and parcels will bs accepted up to 6 p.m.

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion vi Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be close at the G. P. O. at 7-30 p.m., instead of previously notified.

SUNDAY. Aug. 19.

Mr. V. R. Shinde's Public Lecture on "Capital and Labour," at the Hall of Parel Branch of Social Service League, 91 B, Parel Road, 6 p.m.

MONDAY, Aug. 20.

Ladies' Condolence Meeting for late Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji: Empire Theatre, 4-45 p.m. H. E. Lady Willingdon presiding.

DAILY.

Royal Opera House: 6-45 and 10 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Opera Co., in "The Chocolate Soldier." at 9-30 p.m.

Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-30 and 10 p.m.

Bavy Marie Osbourne in "Levin Kiddies."

Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 6-45, 8-30 and 10 p.m.

Palace of Varieties: At 6-30 and 10 p.m. every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday Show, every Sunday at 6-30 p.m. at Edwards.

West End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.

Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15 p.m.

Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road.

New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-15, 9-0 and 10-45.

Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

POONA RIFLES.

POONA, Aug. 15.

711 Decrease.—The undermentioned are struck off the strength of the corps from this date.

104 Pte. Price E E 'A' (transferred to Bombay Rifles.

337 Cadet Conquest T 'B' (transferred to Nagpur Rifles.)

Lieut Brayne A. F. L. (transferred to Bombay Rifles.)

712 Gneeral Service.—Reference corps order No. 667 dated 31st July 1917, the following additional members are liable to selection for service in 'D' Company, 1st Battalion Indian Defence Force.

653 Pte Trahan F.
654 Pte Templeman F.
655 Pte Tarrant F.
656 Pte Huxley W.
657 Pte Malone C. H.
659 Pte Carey M. P.
493 Pte Cowan W. B.
494 Pte Hill W. K.
506 Pte Todrick H. Mc. P.
416 Pte Divetrie, S. A.
392 Pte Edulkaka M. N.
420 Pte Goodall C. H.
661 Pte Richardson E V.
662 Pte Williams H. A.
663 Pte Howell S. N.
664 Pte Jenkins F.
665 Pte Carter W. E.
666 Pte McGee P.
667 Pte Morris, G.
700 Pte Maker S.
703 Pte Sneddon R.
704 Pte Vakil S. C.

713.—Corps order No. 684 dated 7th August 1917 so far as relates to Pte G. J. Rodrigues is cancelled.

(Sd.) A. R. KEARSEY, Captain,
Adjutant, Poona Rifles.

BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Rifles will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15.

SETH DAMODERDAS TAPIDAS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

During the last month of July 1917, the number of Hindu patients that were treated in this Dispensary was 2367. Among them the number of new admissions was 318.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. on Thursday the 16th instant, instead of on the 15th instant as previously notified.

B. D. PETIT PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The total number of patients admitted during the month of June in the hospital was 40 while 40 remained over from the previous month. Of this 30 were discharged cured, seven left relieved or of their own accord, there were four deaths and 39 remained over at the end of the month.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY IN JULY.

According to the returns of the Bombay Municipal Health Department, there were 2843 deaths in the city last month, being 518 more than the total of the corresponding month in 1916. There were 137 plague deaths as against 69 in July last year and 22 deaths from small-pox against 24 in July 1916. There was increased mortality from enteric, tuberculosis, diarrhoea, dysentery and respiratory diseases. There were 1781 births last month.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Two attacks and one death from plague and one attack and one death from small-pox occurred in the City on Monday, the plague cases being reported as follows:—Esplanade, one attack and one death; Mazagon, one attack. There were no cases of cholera. The total number of deaths from all causes was 110, as compared with 66 of the corresponding day of 1916 and 68 of 1915.

Three attacks from plague were reported yesterday Middle and Lower Colaba, Bhuleshwar and Kamatipura each reporting one attack. There was one attack from Smallpox and the total mortality from all causes was 82 as against 79 of the corresponding day of last year and 59 of 1915.

REFRACTORY TINDAL.

SENTENCED TO 10 WEEKS' HARD LABOUR

Before Mr. Green, Assistant Collector of Customs and Presidency Magistrate, Mr. James Shore of the hired transport, Mutiat, charged Rahmutlah Rahimtoolah, the chief tindal of the ship, with neglecting his duties and inducing other workmen to do the same.

Mr. B. H. Daruwalla defended.

It was stated for the prosecution that during the accused's watch from 20th to 27th of July the steam in the boilers was not maintained properly, and he influenced his subordinates to neglect their duties, which caused the ship to slacken speed.

The defence was that owing to overwork the men were tired and there was no deliberate neglect or instigation.

The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to ten weeks' rigorous imprisonment as he had previous convictions. He was also fined Rs. 10 out of his wages.

DERAILMENT NEAR DIWA STATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—There was a derailment near the Diwa Station on the G. I. P. local line, as a result of which there was considerable dislocation of the local traffic on Sunday evening. On such occasions, it is the duty of the Station Masters at the different stations to do all they can to prevent needless inconvenience and annoyance to the railway travelling public. For instance, when the "Bhattia Fast" local timed to leave Victoria Terminus at 20-20, left actually at 21-10, the Station Master should have given instructions to the Guard and the Engine Driver to stop the train at all stations, in view of the special circumstances of the case, especially as the next local was timed to leave at 21-15, whereas there was no train available in the yard. But the Station Master did nothing of the kind, with the result that many passengers destined for intermediate stations had perforce to get out at Dadar, where they were asked to pay the excess fares as well as the penalty. Luckily, I was one of those that got down at Dadar and I explained the circumstances to the Ticket Collector on duty who thereupon let them off. I was bound for Sion, at which station the "Bhattia Fast" does not stop, and the next local came after an interval of an hour and a quarter. Surely all this trouble was preventible. Will the General Traffic Manager look into this and see that there is no repetition of the blunder? I have been residing here in the Suburbs for the last 20 years or more, and find that in spite of my complaining to the authorities, on similar occasions, things are as bad as ever. What is it due to? I enclose my card. —Yours etc.

A. D.

STATE OF BOMBAY ROADS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Mr. A. B. Paranjpe, in his letter which appeared in your issue of to-day, has drawn attention to the state of the roads at Parel. I hope you will permit me to draw the attention of the Municipality to the state of the roads at Byculla and Mandvi at present. The Parel road, especially at the southern slope of Byculla Bridge is in a state that defies description; Dongri Street, from end to end, is in such a deplorable state that it is hardly possible for one to work through it, leave alone driving through. Samuel Street, Mazagon Road near the Station, Grant Road, Duncan Road, in fact, most roads in these localities are in a disgraceful state at present.

The Municipality might also consider seriously the drainage condition along the Railway line from Mahalaxumi Station to Mahim. Just at present, it is a large and foul smelling cesspool that runs along the line. No wonder that one experiences the plague of mosquito, in the City and on abominable smell that every evening.—Yours, etc.,

C. L. D'AVOINE.

Byculla, 14th August, 1917.

INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE.

"A PORTUGUESE SUBJECT" NOT EXEMPTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CAWNPORE, Aug. 14.

An interesting case under the Indian Defence Force Act was decided recently by the District Magistrate. One J. M. De Souza, a Portuguese subject and a non-commissioned officer in the local force, who is a volunteer of several years' standing, applied to the District Magistrate under section 9 of the Act for exemption from the operation of the Act on the ground that he was a Portuguese subject, and as such was under certain obligations to his own Government. The Magistrate could not, however, see his way to exempt Mr. De Souza, as being a volunteer he *ipso facto* became a European British subject for the purpose of the Act. It appears that in the other provinces Portuguese and other foreign subjects who were volunteers have been granted total exemption either by the local authorities or on the intervention of their respective consuls by the Government of India. It is felt that the Government should have issued instructions for the adoption of a uniform practice with regard to the cases in which persons involved are subjects of foreign Governments.

(Continued from Column 3.)

Gopal v Framji Jivanji Patel, Mulla and M.

1312-15—Tyabji D & Co Ardesir Cursetji Powwalla v. Bai Kapurbai widow Captain and V.

1348-16—Sham M & H Nandlal Jamnadas v. Ramchandra Balaram Naik and ors Manuk D & Co Kharas & Co.

862-16—Motichand and D Tuljaram Gokaldas Dalal v. Tribhovandas Damodhardas Surveyor & Co.

1186-14—M B Chothia Jagannath Sitalprashad and ors v. Kanaiyalal Jainarayen and ors Jehangir G & B.

513-16—Motichand & D Umedchand Khashiram a firm v. Limjilal Master Delhivala and ors Manick D & Co.

992-15—Judah & S Ganpat Babaji Bhawsar a firm v. Motilal Chakabhai Tajpuree and ors. v. Hiralal and Co Purnanand & Co.

861-16—Payne & Co. Velbai widow v. Narronji Vussonji and anr. Bhimji and Co.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 16th AUGUST, 1917.

BEFORE THE HON. THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON. MR. JUSTICE BATCHELOR

In the Division Court No. 52.

APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

10-17—282-16—Mulla and M Sultanally Tyabally v. Esufalli Abdul Hoosein, a firm and ors. Jehangir & S Part heard.

11-17—1226-16—Mer K and Co, Byramji Nowroji Gamadia and ors v The New Mofussil Co Ltd and ors, Payne and Co.

12-17—923-15—Payne and Co, Maneckchand Virchand Narotam v Bomanji Rustomji Parelwalla and ors, Jam R and D, Moti and D, Matu J and M.

14-17—645-15—Daphtary F and D, Gordhandas Kessowji v Champsey Dossa and ors, Payne and Co, Mer K and Co, Madh K and Ch.

15-17—413-15—Payne and Co, Ahmed Sulleman Dinath v Jamnabai Edg G W and Co.

16-17—981-16—Captain and V, Haji Noor Mahomed Haji Sheikh Mahomed and anr v Abdul Kadar Haji Esmail Gul Mahomed, Matu J and M.

17-17—1297-16—Hiralal and Co, B P Dave and Co a firm v Rajaram Tyabji and Co a firm, Bhimji and Co.

18-17—470-11—Bhai K and G, Ramvallabh Harmukhrai v Gopiram Harmukhrai and ors, Soonderdas and Co

M J 19-17—10-16—Crawford B and Co, Francis Frederick Gordon v. Constance Eveline Gordon, Payne and Co.

M J 27-17—10-16—Crawford B and Co., Francis Frederick Gordon v. Constance Eveline Gordon, Payne and Co.

22-17—1313-16—Mulla and M, Tullockchand Mamraj a firm v Allibhai Mitha, Payne and Co.

23-17—1137-14—Mulla and M, Shapurji Rustomji Mistry v The Deccan Bank Ltd and ors, Kanga and S.

S C Ct 24-17-435/1850-16—Payne and Co. Ardesir Kaikhusroo Khambatta v Mohanlal Narayandas and anr, Malvi M R and Co.

26-17—558-03—Rustomji and G, Jamnabai widow v Fazalbhai Heptulla and ors, Nanu H and Co.

63-16—1402-14—Ardesir H D and Co, Harilal Keshowlal a firm v Keshowlal Hathibhai and anr, Edg G W and Co., Ard H D and Co.

64-16—1402-14—Ardesir H D and Co, Ranchodlal Mahasukhram a firm v Keshowlal Hathibhai and anr, Edg G W and Co, Ard H D and Co.

65-16—191-15—Ardeshir H D and Co. Harjivan Jaichand and ors v Messrs S Narayen and Co a firm, Payne and Co.

S C 21-17—1307-15—D J Mantri, Vishwanath Kushaba Teli v Taher and Co a firm, Wadia G and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN.

In the Division Court No. 53.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSES.

414-16—C P D'Cunha Balaram Bhasker and ors v. Ramkrishna Harischandra and ors Malvi M R & Co., Jehangir and S Part heard 6-8-17.

S C 1024-16—Hiralal and Co, Damodar Savlaram Yende v The Indian Vijaya Co Ltd, Dik Dh and P.

76-14 Ard H D and Co, Damaji Dewsey Virpar v Haji Joosub Haji Mahomed Captain and V.

235-17—Edgelow G W and Co, Sukkerkhanum widow v Piarally Mooraj and ors. Mancher and Nar.

960-15—Malvi M R & Co, Bharmal Shripal a firm v. Budhlal Shabharam, a firm Jeh G & B.

1321-16— Unwalla P & P Chotalal Lalubhai Amin v. Vishwanath Prabhuram Vaidya & ors. Bhai K & G Jehangir G & B.

1053-16—Parmanand and Co. Lakhmidas Bhimji v Waman Shridhar Apte, Daph F and D

382-17—Payne and Co. Noorbhai Nathubhai Motiwalla a firm v. H. A. Mahomed, Daph F and D.

397-17 Parmanand and Co. Narmadashankar Harijivan Joshi v. Pestonji Dadabhai Padshah and anr. Hiralal & Co.,

425-17.—Purnanand & Co., Haji Maulabux Panaulla v. Ahsanally Mazherally Kanga & S.

568-16—Little and Co. Messrs Weld and Co a firm v. N B Samant, M B Chothia,

978-16.—Vachha & Co., Messrs Framroze Rustomji Kharas a firm v. Messrs Goculdas Dossa & Co., a firm, Mulla & Mulla.

1105-15.—Matu J & M Dharamsey Jetha and Co., a firm v. Nensukhdas Shivnarayen & anr, Madh K & Ch.

1393-16—Mans H M and Co, Mavji Velji v Gordhandas Dossa & ors, Sme B and Co.

732-07.—Jehangir G & B, R D Sethna v Lookhmanji Esmailji & ors, Payne & Co.

130-17—Chit M and K, Vallabhdas Luxumidas Thakkar v Udhavji Luxumidas Thakkar, Surajmal and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

TO SPEAK TO THE MINUTES OF DECREE

579-17—Nanu H & Co Balkrishna Vishnu Vaigankar v.. Gopal Dattatrya Godbole and anr.

SUIT FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSE.

1136-15—Payne and Co, Khatubai v Mahomed Haji Abu and ors, Wadia G and Co, Surveyor and Co, Little and Co, Part heard.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS ON COMMR'S REPORT.

853-16—Jam R & D Tehelram Girdharidas v. Choitram Maghanmal Kalra N C Dalal.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSES

440-17—Merwanji K & Co. Faredoon Cawasji Parbhu & anr. v. Manecklal Parshotamdas Desai and ors. Mehta D and L Part heard.

456-17—Chit M and K, Rahim Sherkhan v Jainabai widow and anr, N C Dalal Chit M and K.

457-17—Unwalla P and P, Kessowji Damji v Kessowji Shamji a firm, Madh K & Ch.

254-17—Little and Co, E G Fullep (in liquidation) v Abdul Latiff and anr, M B Chothia.

506-17—Dikshit D and P, Memon Abubucker Oosman v Irani Rustom Murzban Hotelwalla, Mulla and M.

S C Ct 297/10880-17—Captain and V, Balji

(Continued in Column 2.)

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

DISPOSING OF A MINOR.

1ST AND 4TH ACCUSED EACH SENTENCED TO 4 YEARS

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. B. N. Athavle delivered decision in the case in which Rao Saheb Ragunathrao Tawde, Inspector C. I. D. charged (1) Hyderbi, (2) her daughter Nanabibi, (3) her son-in-law Altab Hussein and (4) Nasiban, a brothel keeper, the first three accused with disposing of a minor named, Chotijan, the daughter of the first accused, for immoral purposes, and the fourth accused with obtaining possession of Chotijan for immoral purposes. Mr. D. S. Erulkar, barrister-at-law, defended the first accused, and Mr. M. K. Azad, barrister-at-law, defended the fourth accused.

The Magistrate convicted the first and fourth accused and sentenced them to two years' rigorous imprisonment each.

The second and third accused had been discharged previously.

Mr. H. A. H. Payne, solicitor, who appeared on behalf of a witness and took exception to certain remarks passed by the Magistrate in his judgment and said they were not warranted having regard to the candid way in which the witness had given his evidence in the case. He asked the Magistrate either to expunge or tone down those remarks. He also asked the Magistrate to expunge the last paragraph of the judgment, which, he said, had nothing to do with the case. He said this was a court of law, and not a court of morals, and such views should not find place in a judicial decision.

The Magistrate said he would consider Mr. Payne's application.

Subsequently it is understood, the Magistrate modified certain expressions in his judgment.

In the course of his judgment the Magistrate said:

It would be a day of blessing to the whole country when the provisions of S. 5 (1) of the English Criminal Law Amendment Act (48 and 49 Victoria: Chapter 69) which are directed against persons who have or attempt to have carnal knowledge of girls under sixteen, will be incorporated in the Indian Penal Code. This little crop of cases of this kind which has come before me during the last two months makes me long for the day when sections 372 and 373 of the Indian Penal Code, as they are reported to have been redratted by the Select Committee of the Imperial Legislative Council in 1913, will become the authoritative law of the land. In the meantime it is the duty of all self-respecting citizens boldly to come forward and help the Police and the Magistracy to bring to justice men and women concerned in this abominable traffic. This may involve the exposure of spiritual wickedness in high places, but this ought not to deter any right-minded citizen, who desires to live in a morally pure atmosphere, from responding to the call of a civic duty. For if it is true that "Righteousness exalteth a nation but sin is a reproach to nations," the political progress of the country will avail us but little unless it is ushered in by a national regeneration which will secure the purity of cities, like Bombay and towns large and small all over the country which are simply honeycombed with sinks of corruption.

ACCIDENT TO A MOTOR TRANSPORT IN BANDRA.

"HURRAH FOR THE BANDRA MUNICIPALITY."

A correspondent writes:—On Tuesday morning a motor transport car No. 163, on his Majesty's service while carrying a load of bags of *atta* (corn) to Santa Cruz suddenly made a subterranean plunge on the road, outside Dr. De Monte's dispensary, the most prominent site in Bandra. The bags were immediately thrown out of the car and embellished the road for some time. Being thus lightened it took the chauffeur all the skill and patience he could command to extricate the car from the chasm into which one of its wheels had sunk. A large throng had assembled, one of the crowd shouting "Hurrah for the Bandra Municipality."

DR. BLANEY'S STATUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Those interested in Dr. Blaney's statue will be glad to know that something good has at last come of the many complaints made of the way it has been neglected. It is now safely lodged in a little zinc cabin or hut, free from rain and from the inclemency of the weather—a good sign, giving promise of other good deeds to follow in the interests of the statue.

The suggestion by a correspondent to have it erected in the Bhatia Bagh is just now rather premature. The Bagh is just beginning to take form and shape.

But I am dreaming. It is no more Bhatia Bagh. Its new name is Victoria Place. Some time back, the Bombay Corporation held a meeting at which, the giving of a new name to it was discussed. There was a war of words, a few problems from Euclid being the chief feature. It is a pity they failed to hit upon a better name for it than 'place.' As we know, any spot, piece of ground, building, etc., etc., is a place. For the matter of that the top of my grandfather's bald head is a place.

But I am straying from my subject Dr. Blaney's statue. Let us hope, when all is ripe and ready, the Bombay Corporation will, in all justice to the memory of their once valued friend and colleague give his statue a place in Victoria Place.—Yours, etc.,

KOOCH PARWANE GOOD TIME COMING.

Bombay, Aug. 13

MELTING OF SOVEREIGNS.

BOMBAY MERCHANT FINED RS. 100.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. B. N. Athavle, Khan Bahadur Kavasji Patigara of the C.I.D. charged Narandas Dalichand, a partner in the firm of Jamanlal Narayandas and Co., under rule 21 (A) of the rules framed under section 2 of the Defence of India Consolidation Rules, with melting 700 English sovereigns and 700 Russian sovereigns. Mr. Kapadia and Mr. B. T. Desai, pleaders, defended the accused.

The case for the prosecution was that as the melting of current coins had become a profitable business on account of the prevailing high prices of gold and silver, a notification was recently issued by the Government of India, under the Defence of India Consolidation Rules, making the melting or breaking up of current coins a penal offence. In consequence of information received, Khan Bahadur Petigara deputed Sub-Inspector D. V. Karnik of the C.I.D. to raid the dyeing factory owned by Jamanlal Narayandas and Co. at Government House Road, Parel, on Sunday night. Sub-Inspector Karnik raided the factory, when he found a furnace burning with a crucible on it and melting of coins going on on a large scale. The accused was on the spot and he was arrested by Mr. Karnik.

ACCUSED PLEADS GUILTY.

The accused pleaded guilty and said he did not know of the rule. He was sorry and said this was his first offence.

Mr. Kapadia and Mr. Desai requested the Court to give the accused the option of a fine as this was his first offence and the notification had been only recently issued.

Khan Bahadur Petigara said the rule had been properly promulgated. Melting had been going on on a large scale.

The Magistrate said this was the accused's first offence and he would not deal severely with him. He hoped this case would be a warning to others. He sentenced the accused to a fine of Rs. 100.

OUR PRISONERS IN GERMANY.

A V. C. CRUELLY CONFINED.

Mr. Gilbert J. Insall writes to "The Times":—

Your readers will have noticed that a Commission is sitting in Holland, at The Hague, to deal with the different delicate questions concerning the treatment of prisoners of war. I am afraid they are not aware, however, of the scandalous treatment meted out to many of our officers and men in Germany.

It seems to me that it suffices for a German officer to write home making the slightest complaint on his treatment in England, for the German authorities to immediately seize the opportunity as a pretext to inflict what they are pleased to term "reprisals" on those of our own officers and men whom they hold as prisoners.

The eldest of my three sons, Lieutenant G. S. M. Insall, Y. C., R. F. C., who has been a prisoner in Germany since December, 1915, wrote me from Crefeld on the 28th April last, to say that he had just been removed to a cell, approximately 6ft by 9ft. in size, with a small window fitted with an apparatus to shut out all light, but which at the time he wrote had not been brought into use. One hour's walk a day in a small yard shut in on all sides was the only exercise allowed him. He was sentenced to solitary confinement for 20 days with the door of the cell unlocked, to be followed by five months with the door kept locked. Seven other British officers were undergoing the same sentence, and my son had been instructed to tell me that this was a "reprisal" for supposed similar treatment to German officers in England. His letter reached me on the 29th May.

The German authorities were well aware that no protest could possibly be made before these officers had undergone a considerable part of their sentence.

This is the sort of thing our Minister in Holland has to contend with when instructed to enquire into and protest against the measures adopted by the Germans towards some of our sons who have had the misfortune to fall into their hands. Without the slightest doubt his task would be materially facilitated were he strongly backed up by public opinion. The case of my son and his seven comrades is not an isolated one.

Will not the relatives of other prisoners having cognizance of similar so-called "reprisals," join in strengthening the hands of those in charge of the interests of our officers and men in Germany, by letting it be clearly felt that the British public is wholeheartedly with them in whatever measures they may decide upon, and uninfluenced by the vapourings of those who, not having felt the sting of the war, object to reprisals.

BUSINESS BRAINS WANTED FOR INDIA

"A Londoner" writes in his well known diary in the "Evening Standard":

"In Great Britain we have called in the business man to supplement the ordinary official in an unparalleled emergency. Sir Eric Geddes, Lord Rhondda, Sir Joseph Maclay, Sir Albert Stanley, Sir Ernest Moir—name after name could be mentioned. Members of Parliament might well ask if there has been a corresponding welcome for outside brain power and energies in India? The answer I hear on all hands would be in the negative. Yet India has many first class British business men who have made good. Lord Chelmsford is comparatively new to India, and has scarcely had time to become infected with the Indian officials' complacent belief in their own all-mightness and all sufficiency. He should point out to them that such prestige as they possess is not inherent merely in their own personal virtues, but is based on the fact that they have the powder of Great Britain behind them. He should remind them that we owe India not to the officials but to those very commercial classes which they now hold so lightly."

ALLEGED ESPIONAGE.

SYDNEY WOMAN SUSPECTED.

London, 20th July.—In the King's Bench Division, yesterday, Mr. Jstice Darling and a special jury heard a case in which Mrs. Beatrice Huck, of Sydney, sued Brigadier-General Sir Robert McAnderson, alleging that he had slandered her after her dismissal from the Horseferry Headquarters by saying that she was a German spy. The defence denied the words and claimed privilege, and Mr. Justice Darling ruled that it was a privileged occasion.

The plaintiff, in her evidence, said she was born in Australasia, her father being an Irishman and her mother a Scotch woman. Her husband who was a chartered accountant in Sydney, was born in Saxony, but he was denationalised because he became a naturalised Britisher and received exemption from the disabilities suffered by persons of alien origin under the Australian law. Plaintiff left Australia before the war and arrived in England after the outbreak. In response to police enquiries she obtained, after an interval documents relating to her husband, and she took up voluntary work at the Anzac Buffet, where she was highly appreciated. Later on she sought a paid position at the Australian headquarters. Mrs. Sinclair Ross introduced her to General Anderson. Subsequently plaintiff obtained a position under Mrs. Trigg in the registration branch at the headquarters, but four days later she was dismissed. Amazed, she returned to the Anzac Buffet and found the backs of all turned against her. After a month's test in the country she obtained a position in the Commonwealth Bank. Three weeks later she was dismissed, and was paid wages in lieu of notice. She appealed for an explanation to her friend, Mrs. Sinclair Ross, and the latter said General Anderson had told her that he had dismissed plaintiff from the headquarters because she was a German spy.

Mrs. Ross gave evidence that she was working at the War Chest Club when General Anderson telephoned for her. Subsequently in an interview he said he was dismissing Mrs. Huck because she was a German spy.

Brigadier-General Anderson's evidence, which was taken on commission owing to the necessity for his return to Australia, said a detective had informed the General that plaintiff was of German origin and was suspected of German sympathies. Until enquiries ended, therefore, it would be unwise to employ her at headquarters. Defendant did not believe her to be a spy, but he arranged that she should be paid off forthwith, and as he desired to be tender to a woman he did not explain the reason. But he told Mrs. Ross the facts because she had introduced the plaintiff.

Mr. Justice Darling, in summing up, said it was only a question of whether a privileged occasion had been abused by malice. Did General Anderson so change the information he had received from the police as to other words that showed malice?

The jury returned a verdict for the defendant.

REVIEW ACTRESS'S RANK.

A CONTRACT DISLIKED BY JUDGES.

Moss Empires Limited won their appeal in mail week against the verdict of a jury giving Miss Dorothy Waring £100 damages for breach of contract. Miss Waring was engaged for the Hippodrome revue "Flying Colours" at a salary of £30 a week. After attending rehearsals she refused to act as understudy in that revue, having, she said, been engaged to take a leading part. Moss Empires, who finally dismissed her, relied on the words of the contract by which Miss Waring agreed to act "to the best of my ability exactly as you may desire."

The Lord Chief Justice: Supposing the lady was asked to take a place in the chorus, would that come within the words of the contract?

Mr. Maddocks (for Moss Empires): Yes. She must do to the best of her ability suitable work as a revue artist.

The Lord Chief Justice in allowing the appeal said he could not get away from the wide language of the contract. If he had been able to he should have been inclined to do so. Artistes to a large extent were dependent on the form of engagement which might be submitted to them by companies in the position of the Moss Empires.

Lord Justice Pickford agreed that the appeal must succeed, but with some regret, because contracts of this kind were very sweeping and very stringent and put actors and actresses very much at the mercy of those large and powerful syndicates.—The "Daily Mail."

GLYCERINE FROM SCRAPS.

Lieutenant-Colonel T. Leigh Wood, speaking at the National Welfare and Economy Exhibition, remarked "that out of the scraps from the dinner table and other by-products we obtain 1,250 tons of glycerine a year. That amount of glycerine provides means of sending 12,000,000 80-pounder shells flying towards the Germans, as the result of the work of good cooks, who give the men the best of food, but who do not waste the by-products. The scraps of meat from the dinner table, and even the grease from the plates, are converted into glycerine, and the actual saving of money by this means represents hundreds of thousands of pounds. In order that there shall be a continuance of this excellent system, the War Office are setting up degreasing plants to deal with by-products after the war, so that energy and constructive ability put into operation at the present time will continue at the cessation of hostilities."

G. I. P. STRIKE

THE MEN'S ATTITUDE.

THEIR TWO DEMANDS.

The strike of the G. I. P. Railway workshop employees still continues. We have received the following letter from the men's solicitor, Mr. Ginwala:—

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Though it is now nearly a month since the strike commenced, there are no obvious signs of the strike coming to an end, owing to the obstinate and unreasonable attitude of the Company. The workmen have given up all their demands excepting two, viz. that they want an all-round increase of ten per cent in their wages, and wages for the strike days. The Agent has refused to comply with their above demands and has given them some concessions in the shape of giving grain compensation to workmen earning wages between Rs. 16 and 30, and by increasing the wages of coolies from Rs. 12 to Rs. 14, and by increasing the maximum of the superior and special grades by ten per cent. and the number in each grade. The Company has, however, refused to give any concession in the shape of increase in wages to workmen who have not reached the maximum in each grade in any shape, either of increase in wages or grain compensation to workmen earning wages between Rs. 30 and 42; for example: a fitter who is in the ordinary grade of Rs. 42 will get Rs. 47, but a fitter who gets below Rs. 42 will not get any increase. Similarly, a fireman who is in the grade of Rs. 14 will get, according to the new rules, Rs. 16, but a fireman who gets below Rs. 14 will not get any increase. The majority of the skilled workmen are those who are not either in the ordinary, soperior or special grades. Those in the grades are men on the top who are a few hundreds. The Railway Company has of late chosen to give a substantial increase to their highly paid workmen, viz. guards, Engine drivers, station-masters, etc., not on the ground of an increase in the cost of living,—because in that event the poorer workmen would have a prior claim, but on the ingenious ground that the rates of guards, drivers, etc., of the E. I. Railway are higher than those of the G. I. P. Railway. However, we are not concerned with the grounds. If the Company has deemed it proper to increase the wages of its highly paid workmen, then, in all fairness, there are greater reasons that they should similarly increase the wages of the low-paid workmen. The Agent, instead of giving increase to the workmen has intimated to them that by remaining on strike they have forfeited their claim for bonus or gratuity which, according to him, is payable to workmen after a faithful and continuous service of 15 years. By the strike their service is neither faithful nor continuous and the bonus is lost to them. Not satisfied with that, the Agent issued a notice to workmen on the 13th instant, containing an ultimatum, not coupled with any further concession, that if the workmen did not return to work by Friday the 17th idem, they will be considered as dismissed from the day the strike commenced and further that the portion of their holdings in the Provident fund representating the company's contribution plus interest shall be forfeited. It will be thus seen that the Agent, instead of meeting the demands of the workmen in a just and proper spirit, is trying to terrorise them, but the ultimatum has not produced the desired effect on the workmen and they have resolved to stand firm until justice is done to them. The Agent would not be able to maintain the prestige of the Company except by doing justice. The workmen have appealed to the Home-Board and to H. E. the Governor for intervention, but they have trned a deaf ear to it. As the matters have gone to such a pass, it is now absolutely necessary for the Local Government to intervene and put an end to this strike which concerns as much the Company as the Government, either by arbitration or any other means in the interest of the Company, the workmen, the public and the Government.—Yours, etc.

R. J. GINWALA.

FAMILIES' RELIEF FUND.

We have received the following further subscriptions:—

	Rs.	a.
"A Sympathiser"	5	0
R. C. Desai	5	0
Through R. G. Vijayaker	8	0
"Sympathiser"	73	8
"B. B. Charitable Fund"	15	0
K. V. Korde	3	0
Shah Ravjibhoy	25	0
Madhavdas Mulchand	10	0
Vithaldas Mulji	3	0

SIR CHARLES CLEVELAND ON THE SCENE

Sir Charles Cleveland, Director of Criminal Intelligence, in company with Mr. Vincent and the Deputy Commissioners of Police, visited Chamarbaug yesterday morning.

MR. A.C. HAY KILLED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SHILLONG, Aug. 15.

The Chief Commissioner announces with extreme regret that Mr. A. C. Hay, Superintendent of Police, who joined the Gordon Highlanders as Lieutenant while on leave in England was killed inaction in France on April 9th.

"THE CHOCOLATE SOLDIER."

DELIGHTFUL REVIVAL AT THE EXCELSIOR.

It is delightful to return to the accomplished and attractive music of a comic opera like "The Chocolate Soldier" after a series of such inanities, from the musical point of view, as "A Happy Day," "High Jinks" and "The Bing Boys are Here!" and it is gratifying to find that it proves equally attractive for the Excelsior last night was packed from floor to ceiling by an audience who revelled as much in the inspiring choruses and tuneful and dainty solos of "The Chocolate Soldier" as they did in the delightful humour of George Bernard Shaw's story and the dialogue that has been lifted wholesale from the play "Arms and the Man" on which the comic opera is based.

The opera was admirably staged and, on the whole, admirably performed by the Bandman Company. Miss Addie Leigh displayed unsuspected powers of restraint and daintiness as Nadina and sang the difficult music well. Mr. Compton Coutts was, of course, a delightful Bamerli. Mr. Fred Winn gave a really fine character study as Popoff and Miss Kathleen Doyle played with her usual cleverness and attraction as Aurelia. Miss Beatrice Rowe, too, was an admirable Mascha. She hit off the character of the part splendidly and sang with charm. Mr. Louis Cowen's rendering of the music allotted to Spindoff was an exceptional treat and Mr. Kellaway both acted and sang well as Massakroff.

"The Chocolate Soldier" will be repeated to-night.

PALACE OF VARIETIES.

The management of the Palace of Varieties, are putting on an excellent programme to-night "The Scarlet Dandies," being the chief attraction. It abounds in vim and vivacity and contains up-to-date songs and dances. It will contain besides many other things, a burlesque on "Romeo and Juliet." Altogether it will be a very good show. "The Scarlet Dandies" will be preceded by a choice cinema film. To-night the first variety show takes place at the Gaiety at 6-30 and the second at 10 p.m. and special cinema show at 8-30 p.m.

PROFESSOR PARKER AND HIS STUDENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I was not a little surprised to read "Student's" letter published in your paper of the 14th instant and I have no hesitation in stating that "Student" has entirely misrepresented the facts.

I have also read Professor Parker's explanation published in to-day's issue of your paper and I fully corroborate what Professor Parker has stated in his letter and I am in a position to do so as I am one of his pupils in the F. Y. C. Class and was present in the Class when the incident took place.

What actually happened was this.

On 3rd August Professor Parker while giving a brief resume of the more salient events of the 3rd year of the great war observed that India has began to feel the pinch of war now while in the earlier stages it did not do so and that even now she feels it less than Belgium and Serbia, and as an illustration of his remark he referred to what he was told some years ago by a pastor friend of his viz., that in his younger days he had to eat grass to assuage the pangs of hunger.

I do not profess to give the exact word used by Professor Parker but have given the substance of his remark in accordance with facts.

This incident harmless in itself has been distorted by "Student" to suit his own ends and he has made it a ground for a most unjustifiable attack against his own Professor for whom as a loyal pupil he ought to have stood up.

I have no doubt that, if necessary, other pupils of Professor Parker besides myself will come forward to defend Professor Parker against unjust insinuations and attacks.—Yours, etc.

NAVAL P. N. KAPADIA,

Bombay, August, 16th 1917.

BREACH ON MAYMYO LINE.

TRANSHIPMENT NECESSARY FOR FEW DAYS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Aug. 15.

The abutments of two bridges near each other between Zigingyi and Thandaung stations on the Maymyo branch line and of one bridge between Thandaung and Ani Sakar have been washed away by the floods. Transhipment will be necessary for the next few days. Through communication between Rangoon and Mandalay will be restored by to-morrow after diversion at the breach between Swa Kengyi is completed.

The Officer Commanding the station hospital Rangoon, invite applications from ladies wishing to help in the work in connection with voluntary nursing scheme as outlined by the Commander-in-Chief of India.

CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP.

BURMA UNANIMOUSLY ELECTS MRS. BESANT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Aug. 15.

At a meeting of the Burma Provincial Congress Committee held yesterday, Mrs. Besant was unanimously elected as president of the forthcoming Congress.

The Committee protested against the use of the Defence of India Act in expelling Mr. Karandikar from the Madras Presidency.

NEW MEMBERS OF HOME RULE LEAGUE BOMBAY BRANCH.

The following have joined the Home Rule League, Bombay Branch:—Messrs. Mahomedally Mirzalli; Jaishankar Hurjiwan Merrata; Mathuradas Naranji; Manilal Ramanand; Hiralal Radhakisan; Nanabhai D. Upadhyaya; Hirachand Khimji; Jadhavji Gordhandas Kanami; Juthabhai Jilabhai; Atmaram Kursondas; Gopalji Nathubhai; Mohanlal Nanchand Chelawala; Talakchand Amarchand; Nandlal Ranchoddas; Jethalal Chunilal; Kapoorchand Nathubhai; Bhagwanji Jiwabhai Modi and in addition 50 others.

The following have joined the Bombay Branch of the Home Rule League:—Messrs. Hiralal D. Dhudhawala, Dhudhawala Dayaram D, Mohanlal Pranashankar, Hukumachand Jahangir, H. N. Bhatt, L. D. Oza, A. A. Bani. Ravishankar Pranshanker. Govardhandas Manibhai, N. L. Dalal, Joshi Lalchand, Mahajan Yeshawant Natekar, B. V. Phatak, G. R. Gokhale, Thakur Molisingh, Achut Narayan, Trimbak Vinayak, Vishnu Babaji, S. V. Karandikar, Dinaker Vaman, Bagul, S. L. Rairker.

MARWARI HIGH SCHOOL OF WARDHA.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S VISIT.

The Hon. Sir Benjamin Robertson, Chief Commissioner of Central Provinces and Berars accompanied by Lady Robertson, paid a visit to the Marwari High School and Hostel Wardha, on the 8th evening. Sir Benjamin was received by Seth Jamnalal, the president, and other members of the managing committee of the Marwari Educational Society, Wardha, under whose auspices the school and the hostel have been carried on. His honour was shown over the school and the hostel and was highly pleased with the activities of the Society and afterwards recorded the following remarks:

"I visited the school this afternoon, accompanied by Lady Robertson, the Institution has made great progress since I last saw it, and is now a full course High School. I hope it will soon be possible to obtain the sanction of the Government of India to the grant of land for the extension of the school activities and fully sympathise with the desire of the Marwari Educational Society to introduce commercial instruction and I hope that this will attract number of boys of the community. It is of the utmost importance to train the Marwari youth for the career for which his caste fellows are so famous all over India.

I wish to express my high appreciation of all that Seth Jamanlal has done for education. He has set an example which we all want to see widely followed."

Sir Benjamin Robertson also visited the Marwari Students' Hostel and expressed himself as highly pleased with what he saw.

Sir Benjamin was then entertained at an "At Home" given in his honour by Seth Jamnalal at his residence.

SERIOUS MOTOR ACCIDENT IN BANGALORE.

A PRIVATE SUCCUMBS TO INJURIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Aug. 15.

Last night at Bangalore, Lieut Enant Cummings, Assistant Provost Marshal ran into Private Brunton with his motor cycle, the latter succumbing to the injuries.

30,000,000 ROSES.

12,000 FLOWER GIRLS MAKE GAY LONDON STREETS.

Queen Alexandra in mail week with pink roses in her hat and a basket of pink roses in her arms, smiled delightedly upon the throngs of rose-wearers among whom she took her annual drive in the sunshine. Twelve thousand flower girls in white frocks gave London quite a joyous holiday air. There seemed no reason to doubt that last year's total of over £29,000 for the metropolis would be exceeded when the count was taken.

To the 10,000,000 roses offered for sale in London must be added 20,000,000 for the provinces—where various towns celebrated their rose festival on various dates. The roses are made by cripples, and the money which they bring in devoted to the hospitals.

When Queen Alexandra left Marlborough House she found a guard of honour of shepherdesses awaiting her, and it was here that she received the beautiful basket of blossoms which she carried through the tour. Princess Victoria, who was with the Queen, was given a bouquet. "Daily News and Leader."

THE YOUNG INDIA SOCIETY.

GENERAL MEETING OF MEMBERS.

The general meeting of the Young India Society was held last evening at the Morarji Goculdas Hall, Kalbadevi. Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, President of the Society was in the chair. The minutes of the last general meeting were read and confirmed. The printed report of the working of the Society during the past year was presented by the retiring Secretary and taken as read. The report is an interesting record of the varied activities of the Society. Reference is made in the report to the recent circular of the Bombay Government prohibiting the attendance of students at public meetings. It is stated that the issue of the circular necessitated the convening "of a general meeting last month to consider the new situation and take steps to meet it. Our President was in the chair and the meeting was in the unavoidable absence of Mr. Horniman, addressed by Mr. Syed Hossain. It was pointed out that there was nothing either in our objects of work which was inconsistent with the terms of the circular. Except for one solitary case of resignation the Membership has not been affected in any way; on the other hand, there had been a small increase since the circular was issued."

After expressing the Society's great obligations to its President and Vice-Presidents for the ungrudging support they readily gave to the Society, particularly to Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas for his ready help and advice in varied directions, the report concludes:

"It is with deep feelings of pain and regret that we have to record our protest against what has been considered on all hands to be an arbitrary deprivation of the liberty of speech and action of our revered and much beloved Patron Mrs. Annie Besant and her colleagues Messrs. Arundale and Wadia. Our regret is all the more keen having regard to the fact that our beloved Patron has always cast the weight of her great influence for keeping the young men of this country on the side of righteousness and devotion to the Motherland and the Empire. We fervently pray that before long the unjust order will be withdrawn and we shall have the great privilege of paying our tribute to her, personally, who through storm and stress has taken a deep and abiding interest in the lasting welfare of the future citizens of the Motherland and who has succeeded as none else in implanting on their young and impressionable minds a fervent love and devotion to the Motherland and a spirit of unalloyed loyalty and attachment to the Crown. Here is the noble mission in life to arouse in us a sense of India's past glory and future triumph. May she live long to continue to guide us in the path of our duty to our country and the Empire to which we are proud to belong!"

The election of office—bearers was next proceeded with and Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas was unanimously re-elected as President. The number of Vice-Presidents which was two last year, was increased by two and Messrs. B. G. Horniman, P.K. Telang, Syed Hossain and S. G. Banker were unanimously appointed Vice-Presidents, Messrs. Telang and Banker being re-elected. Considerable interest was evinced in the election of the Secretaries and the Treasurer and Messrs. V. N. Seshadri and R. K. Desai were elected Secretaries, Mr. Kolsavala, the retiring Secretary having previously expressed his inability to serve owing to pressure of other work. Mr. R. H. Bhatia was appointed Treasurer and Messrs. Merchant, Joshi, Iyer, V. N. Pilgaokar, Nair, Karamchandani, Mehta, Kolsavala and Jiandani were elected as members of the Committee. At the conclusion of business, the President briefly addressed the meeting. He heartily welcomed the new spirit which was evidenced in the elections of the Secretaries. He reminded them of the noble motto "For God, Crown and Country," which the Society has adopted and emphasised the need for their living up to it both in word and deed. The motto he said, was for the first time proclaimed by their revered and beloved Patron Mrs. Annie Besant. After three cheers had been given for Mrs. Besant and for the President the meeting was dissolved.

(Continued from Column 5.)

appeared in the seventeenth century. They call him "Lord God of Sabbaoth." They believe that men may become divine, and their beliefs lead to unspeakable blasphemies. Some years ago Western peoples were interested in the rise of a curious sect known as "Shakers," and, curiously enough, the number of people who flocked to the sect was not small. It quickly grew into a wealthy body. Russia is equally ready to take up with any new thing in religion, and the principles of the "Shakers" were in accord with their own beliefs. So a branch of the sect known as *Shakuny* was formed in Russia, and followed the same acrobatic methods of expressing their religious faith, that of holding private gatherings in which they jumped about the room in couples. They heavy Russian peasant doubtless also found this strenuous exercise of the greatest value physically in the cold winter months.

THE WHITE DOVES.

The "White Doves" are drawn mainly from the class of money-changers, and it is said that many of them are very wealthy. They practise self-mutilation, make themselves eunuchs, leave their fortunes for the propagation of their sect, for they have no heirs. Other sects make a vow of silence and with wonderful tenacity stick to it. Mutual aid seems to be the rule among all these freak religionists, and the peasants who belong to them are, as a rule, wealthier than those who belong to the Orthodox Church. In most of them women occupy a prominent position. The spirit of opposition to the State, its military service, taxation, and similar institutions is very evident in all of them. Dangerous though they have sometimes proved to the Government, it must be said to their credit that the greater part of Russian colonisation is due to their efforts

(Continued in Column 4.)

FREAK RELIGIONS IN RUSSIA.

SOME CURIOUS SECTS.

Strange and varied as are the beliefs and superstitions in India, many interesting parallels can be found in the great lands of Russia, writes a correspondent to the "Statesman." It is the general impression of religious life in Russia that all the people conform to the Orthodox Church, and while it is true of the large majority, the number of what we may truly call freak religions is by no means a small one. Uniformity is opposed to human nature, and no matter how earnestly devotes may strive to impress one form of religion on a great people, or how stringent are the measures adopted by the ruling authorities to bring all classes into one Church, there will always be a minority who give expression to their religious experience in other ways, and these very often of the strangest. These freak religions—I do not refer to mere nonconformity to the established State religion—contain elements which frequently combine the spiritual and the material. In fact, they are sometimes so closely associated with a political propaganda that the State has been obliged to interfere in order to protect itself. In these days we are getting an insight into Russian life and supperstitions that was not possible before the war, and to several writers we owe a great deal for the revelation they have given us of the intimate life of the villagers and settlers in distant Russia. No man has better brought home to English people the simple faiths and beliefs of the Russian peasant than Mr. Stephen Graham, whose writings, though probably idealistic to some extent, are permeated with the spirit of Russian life. In several of his books he has referred to the curious instances of freak religions, and the amazing hold they have on the minds of the people. The threats of Government have no meaning to them, and they persist in their ceremonies even though these may be contrary to the law of the land and in some cases subversive of morality.

A MURDER AND SUICIDE SECT.

The newspapers have informed us of the difficulties the Russian Government is experiencing in keeping in check some of the members of the extremist parties and in some parts the Russian peasants have welcomed the Revolution as the long-expected millenium, and have taken the opportunity of commandeering the land of wealthy proprietors, and of refusing to contribute to the taxes of the State. There is a sect which has preached for years as the main issues of the approaching millenium, the non-payment of taxes, the free distribution of the land, and the amelioration of labour. These members go about prophesying the coming of this wonderful time, or spend their time searching the forests and the wilds for the prophet who is to be the immediate forerunner. Naturally not a few are ready to assume that role. Napoleon was considered by this sect to be the Messiah—a claim few other people would be anxious to acknowledge. The legend believed is that he will soon return and overthrow the present rule of Satan in the land. There is also a curious sect which resembles in many respects the religion of the Thugs of India. It is a cult of self-destruction, and it is believed that several thousands of peasants and their families perished in the closing years of the last century through the methods adopted by this sect known as *Philippoftsy*. Killing is considered an act of mercy, and suicide as meritorious. "They not only gave the *coup de grace* to their parents, relations, and friends, together with themselves, but they elected to die by the most unnecessarily horrible methods." A case is cited by one writer of a peasant who in recent years persuaded a number of his fellow-villagers to shut themselves up with him in a hut which had been prepared for the purpose with a coating of pitch, and there cremated themselves. They left a message attached to a tree near-by explaining the religious significance of their action, and as in India, such an act was deemed worthy of applause, and the site of veneration.

THE TRAMP SECT.

The Tramp Sect still exists in Russia, and has for its object the attainment of salvation by means of isolation. The Indian rishi found the forest the best place for meditation, and separation most conducive to high spiritual ecstacy. In Russia is to be found his counterpart for the followers of this faith have to forsake their families, and after a weird ceremony in the woods at night, they are bound to the life of the pilgrim. It is said that the less enthusiastic, or shall we say the more discreet, put off baptism until old age so that they may shorten the wandering their vow will necessitate. By means of secret signs these tramps are able to recognise each on the road, and the sense of loneliness is somewhat mitigated. A journalist states that this sect refuses to have anything to do with passports, and the official who demands to see the passport of the wanderer, finds thrust before him a document with words to the effect, "They who persecute there are preparing for themselves a place in Hell."

ACROBATIC WORSHIPPERS.

It is not surprising that in a country like Russia, where the people are naturally religious in their natures, which does not necessarily mean moral in their actions, mysticism should have taken hold of certain sections of the community. When controlled mysticism may produce strong and sane characters, but when once given full rein it is calculated to lead its followers into strange and curious ways. The "Flagellants" of Russia, known also as the *Khlysty*, have taken certain customs from other parts of Europe, and the name given to them refers to their practice of lashing themselves into a state of ecstacy, when they are said to dance like dervishes. Their meetings take place at night, and the women dress in white. "No one knows how this heresy originated. They have a secret tradition and a dogma which forbids them to write it down. They worship a Messiah who was supposed to have

RACING IN POONA.

ENTRIES FOR 4TH EXTRA MEETING.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Aug. 15.

The following are the entries for the Poona 4th Extra Meeting on Wednesday, the 22nd instant.

THE SANDHURST PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. D. Pallonjee's Radiant.
Mr. J. L. Ainsworth's Vanity Box and Carpentia.
Messrs. Stewart and Guthrie's Roidecosse and Tootsie.
Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee's Triple Alliance.
Messrs. J Stewart and Guthrie's Calder Vale
Mr. F. M. Garda's Camberley.
Mr. M Goculdass' Primarose Morn, Ali Bey, Verge, and Forward III.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and F. M. Garda's Salandra.
Mr. J. Merven's Dersingham.
Mr. Heath's Silver Thrush.
Messrs Heath and Gold's Joyous Gard.
Messrs. J. H. Skelton and W. P. Pedley's Leanbeinor.
Mr. R. R. S.'s Criton and Footman.
Mr. R. Macalister's Dan Russel.

THE BOHAJAON PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Hammond's Durban.
Mr. A. S. Oomer's Nawabzada.
Mr. A. Nanjee's Ace of Royals.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradas' Balox.
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's Quality.
Messrs. Dara Cowasjee and A. A. Begmahomed's Red Cross.
Messrs. A. R. Dakeel and Syed Ahmed's Defender.
Mr. A. R. Dakeel's Saood.
Mr. N. Jehangir's Ata Allah.
Mr. R. R. S.'s Zaki Pasha and Vellard.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's Tammoox.

THE ELPHINSTONE PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Messrs A. Nanjee and Begmahomed's Airman.
Mr. A. Nanjee's Dyna (late Dynamite 3 f.)
Messrs. Hastings and Guthrie's Aquatint.
Mr. Frank's Rueful and Richard.
Mr. T. Tejpal's Adelaide II.
Aga Coochick Shah's Partial Eclipse.
Mr. F. A. Tarrant's Vardar and Short Skirt.
Mr. T. Gordhandass' Madrina.
Mr. Downes' Athlete.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Second Venture and Megale.
Mr. Pallonjee's Decorum.
H. H. the Maharaja of Gwalior's Villeroy.
Mr. N. Begmahomed's Aubrey.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's Mossy.
Mr. Pitt's Haven of Rest.
Mr. P. A. Stewart's North.

THE PATIALA PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

H. H. the Maharaja of Gwalior's Black Boy and Samandar.
Mr. A. S. Oomer's Chanda Sahib.
H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore's Maple.
H. H. the Yuvaraja of Mysore's Namuna.
Messrs. A. W. Essa and R. D. Sethna's Sugar Cane, Bally Apple and Altiora.
Mr. M. Goculdass' R. G. and Auriferous.
Mr. N. Begmahomed's Aubrey.
H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala's Dick Turpin and Red Duke.
Mr. R. R. S.'s Black Friar.

THE ASCOT PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Mr. J. L. Ainsworth's Margreen and Little Nan.
Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee's Triple Alliance.
Messrs. Stewart and Guthrie's Tootsie.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's Premiere and Somali.
Aga Coochick Shah's Binfield Grove and Matchless Maud.
Mr. T. Tejpal's Glass Rock.
Messrs. J. K. Irani and George's King's Head.
Mr. Downe's Billy Bawn.
Mr. D. Pallonji's Hoppner.
Mr. W. S. Clark's Penny Pie.
Mr. F. B. Avasia's Laveco.
H. H. the Maharaja of Gwalior's Dress
Messrs. Heath and Gold's Weyhill.
Mr. J. S. Love's Verres.
Mr. N. Begmahomed's Bright Bird.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's Black Hussar.
Mr. R. R. S.'s Angler.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's Brimo.

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

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War Bonds ..	5,000	10,16,475
Cash Certificates ..	12,795-4	18,32,178
	18,395-4	21 42 5 3

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Thursday, August 16, 1917.

MESOPOTAMIA AND ITS MORAL—I.

"We desire explicitly to dissent from the position thus taken up by Sir Beauchamp Duff. It is, of course perfectly true that a great many rumours are untrustworthy and a great many complaints unreasonable; and this untrustworthiness and unreasonableness form a very good ground for refusing to take administrative action, merely because of rumours and complaints. But rumours that may be an insufficient ground for action may be a good ground for enquiry. They may be in themselves likely; they may come from several sources; they may recur again and again; or they may be brought to notice by some person whose character and position ensure that they deserve attention. These obvious considerations seem to have been absent from Sir Beauchamp Duff's mind. Even in giving evidence before us he hardly seemed to feel the crushing significance of the fact that the rumours he disdained were true. It ought, in our judgment, to be deeply impressed on all men of high official authority, that obstinate and exaggerated incredulity about defects and failures in the administration over which they have control, is in itself a serious and mischievous fault."—Report of the Mesopotamia Commission.

The turmoil that was raised by the revelations of the Mesopotamia Commission Report seems to have died down, since the debate on it in Parliament petered out in the decision of the Government not to act on it by the appointment of a tribunal for the formal trial of those who were censured. While we regard it as highly desirable that those who were found blameworthy in a more than technical sense should be left to go free without some further mark of disapproval on the part of the State, it as well, perhaps, that action was not taken during the heat of the controversy that followed the first publication of the report, and, indeed, before the whole of the evidence is before the public? For the present the final judgment as regards the punishment of individuals must be suspended, though it is essential that none of those who were responsible for any of the blunders, errors of judgment and criminal attempts to hide scandals should remain in any sort of position in which they could repeat such conduct. As to this the persons principally concerned have been mostly removed from office. This applies to nearly all, if not all, the officers concerned. As regards Lord Hardinge, who, we think, has been unfairly saddled with a great deal of blame which he ought not to have been made to bear, and as to whom we shall have much to say in future discussions of the report, we may point out, again, what we have emphasised before, that having ceased to have any connection with the administration of India and occupying as he does now a totally different position for which his special qualifications and abilities are undeniable, to have insisted on his resignation from the Foreign Office would have been absurd. Mr. Chamberlain's resignation was however inevitable. As the political head of the Department chiefly concerned he had to take the responsibility and, apart from the fact that he was actually to blame for his excessive trust in those whose conduct he should have carefully scrutinised, every principle and precedent of political life required that he should resign. He has left behind him at the India Office others, who were also to blame, and we do not know why Lord Islington and Sir Thomas Holderness to mention only two of those jointly responsible, are allowed to retain their offices. It seems to us that they, as well as certain others, should follow Mr. Chamberlain into retirement.

But, while the question of punishment of individuals, some of whom by the way had actually been decorated for the services which they rendered so inefficiently or neglected so culpably, may be left to a calmer atmosphere and to the time when all the evidence can be laid before the country, there are other aspects of the report which require to be given immediate attention if the lessons which these lamentable scandals have taught are to be effective in future administration. With those we propose to deal seriatim. There are, for instance, the large question of the reform of military administration in this country and the relations between the Secretary of State and the Viceroy and their respective councils. These are large questions which require exhaustive discussion and we shall defer their consideration to future articles. For the present, we would only express the hope that they will not be dealt with by the Government here and at Home in haste and in secret. They are questions which are so closely related to the whole problem of political reform in this country, that it is difficult to see how they can be dealt with separately and piecemeal, as the Commission seems to think. There has been some talk of the present Commander-in-Chief instituting reforms in the military administration. Certain reforms for the avoidance of the deadly circumlocution that has proved so fatal a hindrance to efficiency are no doubt urgent and should be carried out without delay, but questions of principle we trust, will be left until the whole system of Indian administration is dealt with; and, in any event, it is essential that we should have no preparation and institution of important changes that have not been fully discussed and approved of both in this country and in England.

But before any of these questions we desire to emphasise certain important lessons contained in the Report of the Commission which require to be assimilated by those in authority in this country. One of the most appalling features of the story of the Mesopotamia failures is the extent to which the most horrible scandals were not merely attempted to be glossed over or ignored by those in authority, but were even deliberately suppressed. There is a steady official attempt in this country to suppress publicity in regard to such matters, which has grown to alarming dimensions during the war. Newspapers have been prevented from making public matters which call for enquiry and often enough by very drastic measures. How dangerous it may be to accept the official version of things, instead of insisting on the closest investigation, is shown in the glaring example of what happened in connection with the sickening story of the complete breakdown of the medical arrangements in Mesopotamia. On December 4th, 1915, the Secretary of State telegraphed to General Nixon asking urgently for particulars regarding the wounded then arriving at Basra. In reply he received a telegram stating that the medical arrangements were "working splendidly" and the wounded were being "satisfactorily disposed of." As a matter of fact there has been a complete breakdown and the story of the frightful sufferings of the wounded, which were due to incompetence and want of proper precautions and arrangements, is hardly fit to print. The result, as th Report states, was that the true condition of things was concealed and the Secretary of State, Parliament and th public were gravely misled. That is not the only instance of the kind which shows, that merely to refer complaints to the particular authorities concerned and to accept their assurances that all is well or that complaints or rumours are unfounded is a grave mistake, for behind a curtain of official assurances the most frightful scandals have been proved to flourish. The duty of public journals to give publicitiy to such matters in order to assure proper investigation is therefore plain. The matter is, indeed, one of such vital importance that we shall in our next article refer to it at greater length and show by extracts from the Report, both as regards facts and the comments made by the Commissioners in this particular respect, the dangers involved in the maintenance of secrecy and the responsibility that lies upon those in charge of public journals to give publicity to complaints, even when they take the form only of unconfirmed rumours of anonymous charges.

INDIAN TRADE.

The total imports into India of private merchandise for the first three months of the current official year are recorded at Rs. 31.32 crores as against Rs. 34.97 crores during the corresponding quarter of 1916. That points to a diminution of Rs. 3.65 crores in 1917, equivalent to 10.4 per cent. The total net imports of gold and silver during the first quarter of 1916 and 1917 were as under:—

	First Quarter In Crore Rs. 1916	1917
Gold net Imports	1.49	3.57
Silver net Imports	0.07	0.60
Total	1.42	2.97

Thus the imports of treasure were in excess of the first quarter of last year by 1.55 crores, equal to 109 per cent. At the same time, it should be noted that the net imports of silver on Government account during the first quarter of the current year amount to Rs 5.81 crores against Rs. 2.98 crores on the first quarter of 1916. So that the imports of silver on the account of Government have increased by Rs. 2.83 crores, say 95 per cent. It is well known that the metallic currency had gone down as low as Rs. 13.31 crores in the first week of April last but that it had risen by the end of June when it stood at Rs. 26.77 crores. On 31st July it was as high as Rs. 33.19 crores which is the chief reason of the present ease of ready cash, specially in silver, in the country. The purchase price per ounce of Government silver during the first quarter of 1916 works out to 25.96 pence whereas that for the same quarter of 1917 works out to 33.76 pence. The increase is 7.80 pence per oz. equivalent to 30 per cent. In other words, the taxpayer has to bear the burden of the increased cost of silver to the extent of 30 per cent. But we know that since June last the price has advanced and now stands at about 42½ pence. The profits which go to the strengthening of the Gold Standard Reserve have *pro teuto* undergone diminution. These are no where to-day as the bullion price of silver is more than the exchange price of 16 pence per rupee. It may be observed that the imports of gold in ingots during the first quarter was only 80 lakhs, the rest was almost all in sovereigns. Leaving the details of the foreign trade, specially the increase and decrease in staple commodoties of imports and exports for another occasion, we may here give the general result of what is loosely called the "balance of trade," or rather the net excess of exports over imports. These may be computed at 25.98 crores. In the corresponding quarter of 1916, they amounted to 19.32 and in that of 1915 to 17.08 crores. Practically, then trade was better by 6.66 crores during the quarter ending 30th June than during the same period last year. That does not support the theory of those who think that the export trade has been ruined. Even when we take treasure into consideration the total net private exports show an excess of 4.12 crores, which is 23 per cent and a little more!

Notes of the Day.

Future of the Empire.

Mr. Walter Long utilized the occasion of the Colonial Office vote in the House of Commons to make a notable and statesmanlike speech. He paid a warm tribute to the part that the Dominions and the Crown Colonies had played in the war. We notice the speech specially as there was a genuine ring of appreciation about it,—in contra distinction to the sanctimonious verbiage that flows so readily from many a pseudo-imperialist and, it must be admitted, some "statesmen." Mr. Long first dealt with the share of the Dominions in waging the war, both in men and resources, and truly remarked that many people failed to realize the greatness of the sacrifices that had been imposed upon the Dominions. Apart from the gallantry of their troops, the Dominions "were bearing a very heavy war expenditure and simultaneously were called upon to bear a very heavy burden owing to interference with their trade."

To Pigeon-hole or Not to Pigeon-hole?

Mr. Walter Long affirmed that "there was no foundation for any criticism that any part of the Empire had not done its full share in the war." He pointed out that there had been inherent difficulties, as, for instance, in the case of some of the remoter parts of the Empire where the population were found to be unfit even for labour battalions; yet they had shown true devotion. Mr. Long emphasized that "loyalty and trust in Britain should be encouraged and justified by our future treatment of the natives and the conduct of affairs affecting them closely." A great advance upon the pre-war Rhodesian notion of the eternal exploitation of the "natives"! Touching upon India, Mr. Long said he rejoiced that a great step had been taken by the direct representation of India at the Imperial Conference, adding that "the over-sea representatives had frequently expressed to him the hope that the resolutions they had passed would not be pigeon-holed and he had assured them that he would do his best to ensure that effect was given to the resolutions as early as possible."

Still They Come!

Thus the "Sunday Pictorial" *a propos* of the Mesopotamia muddle:

"Ashamed and humiliated as men are over the Mesopotamia report, no good will be done unless the one stern lesson it teaches is taken to heart and acted upon. That lesson is *responsibility*. What we find are a sphinx-like secrecy and autocracy on the part of Indian officials; . . . crass incompetency, ludicrous optimism, and always official reticence. . . . All criticism is regarded as wrong. The result is the Demi-God acting on secret lines, independently, incoherently, without responsibility. . . . *These old rusty bureaucrats must go; in place of 'official reticence' we must have 'public responsibility.'*"

The Irish Nationalist.

The "Daily News" publishes an extract from the "Belfast Evening Telegraph," which shows how the war is bringing the two sections of the Irish nation closer to each other. The extract contains a letter from a Belfast officer in the Ulster Division who took part in the battle of Messenes, and it pays a splendid tribute to the writer's Nationalist fellow-soldiers and fellow countrymen. "What do you all think of the Irish boys now?" asks the officer and proceeds: "From what I can see in the papers it has been the victory of the war. It was indeed a great day for Ireland, and should go a long way to patch up the Irish question. It's no lie to say that the best possible relationship exists between the two Irish Divisions, and our fellows, before leaving camp for the line last Wednesday night, gave three cheers for the Irish Division. I know for a fact that the Ulster Division would prefer to fight alongside the Irish Division than any other in the British Army, and there is no doubt the same feeling exists in the 16th Division."

Amritsar and Compulsory Education.

The Amritsar Municipality has lost no time in following the lead given by the premier Municipality in the province by passing, at its meeting on Monday, a resolution in favour of the introduction of free and compulsory education within its jurisdiction. The distinguishing feature of the decision arrived at the meeting was not merely that it was unanimous, but also that it was marked by a spirit of practical determination as shown by the fact that a sub-committee was appointed to draft a scheme. The resolution passed by the Amritsar Municipality is a fresh indication of the growing desire among the people for compulsory education and their willingness to do all they can to hasten its introduction.

Illiteracy in Egypt.

The Commission appointed in May to study the best means of extending primary education in Egypt met for the first time in the first week of last month. The Cairo correspondent of the "Pioneer" gives an account of the speech which the Minister of Education made in welcoming the Commission. The Minister drew attention to the fact that 96 per cent of the Egyptian population were illiterate according to the 1907 census and added that when the returns of this year's census are available, he was afraid, that they would not show more than 10 per cent of the population as being literate. The ignorance of the masses acts, of course, as a blight upon the country's progress and comparison with other countries shows that Egypt is so far behind as regards the indispensable elements of national education that it is most urgent that action in the direction of providing those elements sroudl be taken forthwith.

A Definite Programme of Extension.

It is intended that a primary school or Maktab should be started in every village. The scheme which the Commission was to consider provides a complete network of efficient elementary schools for all the population within an interval tentatively fixed at thirty years and subdivided into five periods of six years each so as to secure regular progress throughout the whole year. It is obvious that the great defect of the scheme is the unduly long period fixed for its fruition. But, apart from that it is noteworthy that the Egyptian Government have realised what the Government of India have not yet recognised, that unless a definite programme of development is formulated no substantial progress in education can be expected. It may also be noted that the Egyptian Ministry undertakes that, if there is at any time evidence of a general desire to hasten the accomplishment of the scheme universally by shortening the sexennial periods, it will take steps to give effect to such desire.

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies visited the Navin Marathi Shala on Tuesday morning.

Their Excellencies attended the National Indian Association party on Tuesday afternoon at the Council Hall, Poona.

Their Excellencies will leave Ganeshkhind for Government House, Bombay, on Saturday the 18th instant, at 10-18 p.m.

H. H. the Lady Aga Khan visited her Excellency on Tuesday morning.

Sardar Sayeedna Maulana Tahir Sarfuddin visited his Excellency Lord Willingdon on Tuesday morning.

Sardar S. M. Purandhare visited his Excellency on Tuesday morning.

The betrothal ceremony of Kumar Shree Harishchandrasinhji, the eldest kumar of Kumar Shree Gumansinhji, Heir-Apparent of Maliya State, with Kuvari Shree Jaivantkuverba, the eldest daughter of Kumar Shree Vijayasinhji Samatsinhji of Palitana, took place on the 12th instant at Bombay.

Sir Daniel Twomey (Chief Judge) and Justice Maung Kin of the Burma Chief Court will be judges in the long vacation beginning on the 31st August and continue till the 1st November.

"INTERNMENT DAY."

TO-NIGHT'S MEETING AT THE CHINA BAUGH.

To-day being "Internment Day," Mrs. Besant and Messrs. Arundale and Wadia having been interned on June 16th, a meeting of the Bombay Branches of the Home Rule Leagues will be held at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at China Baug to protest against the internments.

The Hon. Mr. M. A. Jinnah will preside and among the speakers will be Messrs. B. G. Tilak, Jayakar, N. C. Kelkar, B. G. Horniman, and Jamnadas Dwarkadas.

DADABHOY NAOROJI MEMORIAL MEETING.

A meeting of the conveners of the meeting to be held in the Town Hall in commemoration of the late Dadabhai Naoroji will be held in the Municipal Hall at 6 o'clock this evening to settle the arrangements for meeting over which Lord Willingdon will preside.

ELPHINSTONIANS AND THE LATE DADABHAI NAOROJI.

At a meeting of Elphinstonians past and present held on the 27th ultimo to pass a resolution of regret at the death of Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji, it was resolved *inter alia* to commemorate his connection with the college by having his portrait placed in the college building. To carry this out a committee now appeals to all Elphinstonians and others who honour his memory to subscribe towards the fund that is now being raised for the above purpose. Subscriptions may be sent to Professor A. C. L. Williamson, Elphinstone College, Bombay.

DINNER TO MR. B N. BASU.

HIS ADVICE TO HIS COUNTRYMEN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 15.

The Maharaja of Nator presided at a dinner given last night in honour of Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu by the orthodox Bengalee community on the eve of his departure to England to join the India Council. In reply to appreciative references Mr. Basu said that his appointment showed that the new angle of vision was a reality. India need have no fear of her future if she proved her claims with firmness and moderation. England was ready and willing to listen and let them not close her ears by boisterousness. That was a lesson which he wished to impress upon his countrymen.

GRAVE SITUATION IN SPAIN.

CHINA DECLARES WAR.

SERIOUS SITUATION IN SPAIN.

NUMEROUS ARRESTS.

RAILWAY LINES BLOWN UP.

ORDER BEING RESTORED BY STRINGENT MEASURES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 14.
Recd. 8 a.m., Aug. 15.

News from Spain is scrappy but there are indications that the situation is serious. The latest telegrams speak of order being restored at Barcelona and Saragossa by stringent measures. Numerous arrests have been made. The strikers blew up the railway near Bilbao with the result that a train fell over the embankment. No mention is made of the casualties. At another place the railway line was removed.

DISORDERS IN MADRID REPRESSED BY TROOPS

PREMIER'S STATEMENT ON SITUATION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MADRID, Aug. 14.
Recd. 1 p.m., Aug. 15.

The Minister of Interior states that disorders occurred in various quarters of the town. The troops vigorously repressed them.

The Military Commander has issued more stringent orders in consequence of the disregard of conciliatory ones. It is reported from Bilbao that business is suspended and communications are impeded. The disturbances have been suppressed by military charges.

The Premier has said:—We are face to face with the anarchist movement which makes no demands and entertains no political hopes from the change of Government.

GERMANS UNEASY ABOUT POLAND.

BELGIAN ATHLETE TORTURED AND SHOT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 14.
Recd. 12 noon, Aug. 15.

Reuter learns from a trustworthy source that the Germans are most uneasy about Poland owing to the storm over the arrest of the Polish General, Filsudsk, and the failure of the attempt to recruit the Poles. In this connection it transpires that out of 6,000 Polish legionaries less than fifteen per cent. took the oath of allegiance.

MORE HUN BRUTALITY.

The savagery of the Germans in Belgium has again been illustrated by the fate of the Belgian athlete, van Rentergem, who was shot at Oudenarde on a charge of espionage after he had been dragged through the streets at the end of a long chain. His guards grossly maltreated him and spat in his face. Van Rentergem was most courageous and made no complaint.

POPE'S PEACE NOTE AGAIN.

ADDRESSED TO BELLIGERENTS AND NEUTRALS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, Aug. 14.
Recd. 6-45 a.m., Aug. 15.

The Pope has addressed a Note to the belligerents and neutrals again, appealing for peace, and inviting the belligerents to state their concrete peace terms, in order to facilitate a preliminary understanding.

FEARED SHORTAGE IN LONDON TEA MARKET.

REVIVAL OF DEMAND FOR LOW GRADE TEA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 14.
Recd. 1 p.m., Aug. 15.

Only 7,854 packages were offered at the Indian tea sales yesterday, confirming the view that real shortage may be expected before the close of the year, unless further tonnage can be allocated for tea. The demand for low grade tea revived while the demand for the first quality slackened off.

CHINA AS AN ALLY.

WAR DECLARED.

AGAINST BOTH AUSTRIA AND GERMANY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 14.
Recd. 6-45 a.m., Aug. 15.

China has declared war against Austria and Germany.

SITUATION ON PALESTINE FRONT.

EFFECTIVE BRITISH ARTILLERY FIRE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 14.

The "Pioneer's" Cairo correspondent writes:—There has been no change in the general situation on Palestine front. Our artillery has maintained its effective fire, and in addition to blowing up ammunition dumps and silencing hostile guns has frustrated the enemy's attempts to harvest crops behind his own lines on the 23rd June.

The R. F. C. carried out a successful raid on the Turkish aerodrome at Ramleh. The enemy made no attempt to attack our machines which dropped over 1,180 lbs. of bombs, and destroyed two hostile aeroplanes.

Simultaneously, the R. N. A. S. attacked the station buildings and rolling stock at Tul Koram, north-east of Jaffa. Considerable damage was done to an important depot maintained there. On the 26th June the R. F. C. attacked the headquarters of 4 h Turkish army which had been located in Augusta Victoria Hospiz, about one mile from the walls of Jerusalem. About 50 bombs were dropped on the buildings in which the headquarters were established and several direct hits with serious damage were obtained.

There have been various minor patrol encounters with the enemy and on several occasions we have rushed Turkish advance posts with success. It can thus be seen that although momentarily our advance may have halted our forces are by no means inactive, and they are keeping the enemy very fully occupied.

FRENCH CHILDREN IN HOSPITAL.

Dominating Paris, the Palais de Glace, as the children of the neighbourhood call it, is well situated for a hospital, says a correspondent of "The Times," its doors are never shut night or day, and the air of the glass boxes or cubicles in which each patient is isolated is continually renewed by purifying currents.

The founder of the hospital, Dr. Lesage, who is also its regular visiting physician, has discovered a form of ventilation by means of open doors and perforated window panes, which ensures a never-ending supply of fresh air for the wards and no draughts. By this means it is possible, with isolation in cubicles, to put all diseases together in the same wards. Measles, scarlatina, pneumonia and typhoid are treated side by side.

The Palais de Glace is clean and spotless throughout and has every necessary instrument and utensil for the maintenance of hygiene. The nurses, women of the people, od their training in the hospital and live outside. Dr. Lesage shows with some pride a nurses' bathroom, for which, he said, he had to struggle with his *confreres*, who were inclined to think it superfluous. His house doctor is a woman, a Polish lady, of whom he speaks in the very highest terms. "*Elle est merveilleuse*. Never does she make a mistake!" The doctor's great theory is ventilation, and he never fails to let fresh air play a prominent part in his treatment of disease, no matter what its name.

Babies born only a few days ago occupy the glass boxes for a brief while and then pass on. Tuberculous children in all stages lie on long chairs in a corner of the garden overlooking Pantin and out towards Montmorency. Diseases which are so new and so terrible as to have no name are commented upon in letters of red on the charts hanging outside the glass boxes, and inside the children watch and listen from their beds as the doctors and nurses tell their strange stories. They do not laugh very much, and their smiles are inscrutable. They have never read a fairy tale, and most of them know more about the seamy side of life than their visitors have ever dreamed. But they are not unhappy, for realism is a creed they have inherited, and if they get well they will go back quite cheerfully to their rough-and-tumble existence in a room up a back stair, which serves as kitchen and bed-room for all the family. They will play in the street, not very much in the public gardens, and when they are ill again they will be brought back to Palais de Glace to be cured.

FUTILE ATTACK EAST OF WESTHOCK.

PORTUGUESE REPULSE RAIDING COMPANIES.

SEVEN ENEMY AEROPLANES BROUGHT DOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 14.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Aug. 15.

Field-Marshal Haig to-night says:—A heavy artillery and rifle fire repulsed an enemy attack east of Westhock. We improved our positions on the right bank of the Steenbeek. The enemy twice attempted raids east of Laventie. He was immediately driven out.

The Portuguese after a sharp fighting repulsed the raiders estimated at three companies strong east of Neuvehapelle.

Despite the enemy's aggressive tactics, our long-distance aeroplanes reached and bombed their objectives and opened machine gun fire on the infantry. We brought down seven and drove down four enemy machines. Two of ours are missing.

VIOLENT ARTILLERY FIGHTING IN BELGIUM.

ENEMY RAIDS REPULSED AT VARIOUS POINTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 15.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Aug. 15.

Last night's French communiqué reported an artillery duel on occasions very violent, in Belgium and on both the banks of the Meuse. The enemy raids at various points were easily repulsed.

RUSSO-ROUMANIAN OFFENSIVE.

SLANIC AND HEIGHTS NEAR GROZECHTI CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 14.
Recd. 1 p.m., Aug. 15.

A wireless Russian official communiqué says:—The Roumanian troops continue the counter-offensive and have occupied the village of Slanic and dislodged the enemy from the heights south-west of Grozechti. The offensive is developing. The Russians and the Roumanians have repulsed attacks in the direction of Focsani and also in the region of Maksimeni.

GREAT STATE CONFERENCE IN RUSSIA.

TO BE HELD IN KREMLIN FROM AUGUST 25TH TO 27TH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Aug. 14.
Recd. 12 noon, Aug. 15.

M. Kerensky to-day revived the scheme of holding a great State Conference at Moscow including all the parties, classes and communities. It will be held in Kremlin from August 25th to 27th and about a thousand persons will participate. M. Kerensky will open the Conference with a comprehensive exposition on the situation.

SERIOUS RAILWAY COLLISION IN RUSSIA.

60 PERSONS KILLED AND 150 INJURED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Aug. 14.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Aug. 15.

Sixty persons have been killed and 150 injured in a collision between a passenger train and a goods train, midway between Petrograd and Moscow owing to a pointsman's error.

MR. HENDERSON AND LABOUR PARTY.

EXECUTIVE PASSES VOTE OF CONFIDENCE.

DECISION TO BE REPRESENTED AT STOCKHOLM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 15.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Aug. 15.

The Labour Executive has passed a vote of confidence in Mr. Henderson.

A telegram was read from Stockholm stating, that the Conference would be consultative and not mandatory.

The Executive passed a resolution expressing the opinion that the Labour Party should be represented at the forthcoming Conference in order that the party's opinions should not be misunderstood and misrepresented, and regretfully noting the Government's announcement of the intention to refuse passport.

The foregoing resolution will be submitted for endorsement at the adjourned Labour Conference on the 21st instant.

MORE LABOUR DEMANDS.

RE-ORGANISATION OF PALESTINE AND AFRICAN TERRITORIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 10.
Recd. 6-45 a.m., Aug. 15.

In addition to the demands already announced, the memorandum prepared by the Sub-Committee of the Labour Party's executive as a basis for the peace proposals of the British Labour, demands equal rights for the Jews in all countries, and hopes that an international agreement will be practicable whereby, Palestine shall become a free Jewish State.

The memorandum suggests that all the present European colonies in tropical Africa with Liberia shall be transferred to a league of nations to be administered by an impartial commission as a single independent neutral African State.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOUR.

NOT TO BE REPRESENTED AT STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 14.
Recd. 1 p.m., Aug. 15.

Mr. Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labour, has telegraphed to Mr. Wilson:—"The Federation will not be represented at the Stockholm Conference which it regards as prejudicial to the cause of permanent peace and democracy. He is unable to accept Mr. Havelock Wilson's invitation to visit England, his duties forbidding him to leave the United States at present.

THE IRISH CONVENTION.

TO DISCUSS SCHEMES OF DOMINION TYPE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 14.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Aug. 15.

The Press Bureau announces that the Grand Committee has made arrangements for the Irish Convention on August 21st to discuss schemes of the Dominion type.

GERMANS GROWING JUMPY.

THEIR NERVES ON EDGE.

London, 18th July.—The United Press correspondent at the British headquarters on the west front says that the Germans' nerves are fraying. The Boches' numerous "jumpy little attacks" similar to a startled jack rabit's actions indicate that the Huns are "on their toes" owing to an uneasy feeling "that something is impending somewhere." The Teutons are making desperate efforts to regain the air mystery, and everywhere there are the heaviest air battles. The Boches unsuccessfully attacked five baloons and set a sixth on fire, British airmen downed a German sausage balloon.

In another message the correspondent states:—"The enemy's nerves are badly shaken by the enigma of the West Front. The Germans are effervescing along the entire line. Artillery actions and raids are numerous and Ypres has been inundated with gas shells. The Germans drove the British outposts back 200 yards south of Lombartzyde. The enemy are specially uneasy thereabouts."

DOMINIONS AND CROWN COLONIES.

THEIR SACRIFICES IN WAR.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S TRIBUTE.

DETERMINATION OF REPRESENTATIVES IN CONFERENCE.

ALL FOR FINAL VICTORY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 14.
Recd. 7-45 a.m., Aug. 15.

Speaking on the Colonial Office vote in the House of Commons, Mr. Walter Long said that the fine part the Dominions and the Crown Colonies had played in the war required a description. The part which the Dominion troops had taken was well-known to the world, especially to our enemies. They had made their mark whether they came from Australia, New Zealand, Canada, Newfoundland or South Africa and had shown themselves worthy of the best traditions of the British Army. Greater praise could not be bestowed on any soldier. The Dominions had made great sacrifices in other directions. Many Dominions had suffered severely owing to limitation of imports into the United Kingdom. He thought that many people failed to realise the greatness of the sacrifices imposed on the Dominions in this connection. They were bearing a very heavy war expenditure and simultaneously were called upon to bear a very heavy burden owing to interference with their trade.

SACRIFICES OF DOMINIONS.

Mr. Long paid a tribute to the magnificent patience and goodwill with which the Dominions had made this sacrifice. There was no foundation for any criticism that any part of the Empire had not done its full share in the war. Mr. Long pointed out the great difficulties of the remoter parts where frequently the natives were unfit even for labour battalions. He was constantly receiving proofs of admiration of the native races for Great Britain and their loyalty to the King and devotion to British interests and on this point he read the messages from East Africa and the Indian Association of Zanzibar.

Referring to gifts in kind the Minister said that although many were small it was not the amount but the spirit of gift that mattered. (Cheers.) Mr. Long emphasised that loyalty and trust in Britain should be encouraged and justified by our future treatment of the natives and the conduct of affairs affecting them closely. (Cheers.) He mentioned that conscription had been enforced in British East Africa, Uganda, Ceylon, the Straits Settlements and the Malay States and was being considered elsewhere. Hongkong had found it unnecessary because every white man was already a volunteer. The Crown Colonies had fully done their duty.

He paid a warm tribute to the patience, resignation and goodwill with which they also had borne the hardships of the import restrictions.

NATIVES AS CARRIERS.

With regard to German East Africa, Mr. Long said it had sometimes been suggested that the campaign ought to be brought more rapidly to a conclusion. He never realised until he had the assistance of those just returned from East Africa how stupendous were the physical difficulties and in our preoccupation with he western front we sometimes failed to give full credit to the gallant men in East Africa, whether commanders, soldiers or natives. The latter were performing most invaluable work as carriers. Mr. Long paid a tribute to those overseas civil servants who had been refused commissions and who were carrying on quietly often dull and dreary tasks. Mr. Long said he regretted that Australia had not been represented at the Imperial Conference but rejoiced that a great step had been taken by the direct representation of India. The oversea representatives frequently expressed to him the hope that the resolutions they had passed would not be pigeon-holed and he had assured them that he would do his best to ensure that effect was given to the resolutions as early as possible.

COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS.

Referring to the Imperial Preference he said that the question was not rendered less difficult by the war. Obviously any policy of preference must be so framed as to meet the views of the Allies. The subject demanded continued consideration. The Prime Minister had appointed a Committee of Ministers and representatives of all departments concerned, with himself as President, with the object of reporting on the best methods and machinery whereby effect could be given to the body of the resolutions. The task was not easy but it ought to be undertaken and he was directed to say that the establishment of this Committee at any rate gave evidence of the Government's intention to take all steps it

(Continued in Column 6.)

PASSIVE RESISTANCE.

POLICY APPROVED BY MADRAS COMMITTEE.

COMMITTEE TO FORMULATE PRACTICAL STEPS.

EMPHATIC PROTEST AGAINST LORD ISLINGTON'S SPEECH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Aug. 15.

It is understood that at the adjourned meeting of the Madras Provincial Congress Committee after prolonged discussion and debate, in which several members of the Committee who had come from the mofussil had taken part, a resolution was adopted, by which the Madras Provincial Congress Committee expressed its opinion that it was advisable to adopt passive resistance in so far as it involves opposition of all unconstitutional orders of Government, prohibiting the carrying on of constitutional agitation or holding of a meeting to protest against the unjust and unconstitutional orders of internment or against the repressive policy of Government.

It was also resolved to appoint a Committee, consisting, among others, of Dewan Bahadur L. A. Govindaraghva Iyer, Mr. S. Kasturiranga Iyengar, Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Iyer and Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, to formulate and report on the practical steps needed to give effect to the resolution, and it was decided to communicate the first resolution, as also any other resolutions that the Committee may adopt, to the All-India Congress Committee and communicate the resolutions to the press.

It was also resolved to cable to the Secretary of State the profound disappointment and emphatic protest of the Committee in regard to the speech of Lord Islington at Oxford foreshadowing Indian reforms and to urge emphatically that the grant of the Congress—League scheme is the minimum of what is required by the country.

LORD ISLINGTON'S SPEECH.

"INDIAN PATRIOTS" COMMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Aug. 15.

Commenting on Lord Islington's pronouncement on Indian reforms the "Indian Patriot" says:—Lord Islington's pronouncement will not rouse enthusiasm in India and it is likely to be received with disappointment by Indian reformers. It is easy to conclude from the summary of his speech that Lord Islington does not contemplate any large advance and his scheme does not seem calculated to satisfy even the limited aspirations of moderate Indian reformers.

(Continued from Column 5.)

could to give effect to the resolutions of the Conference.

ATTITUDE OF REPRESENTATIVES IN IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

Mr. Long concluded:—"I believe the result of the Conference will strengthen our prosecution of the war and help us to take some steps after the war to reap the full advantage of the lessons we have learned to make the Empire stronger and more powerful than before the war." The discussion at the Coference was carried on in a spirit of toleration. Every overseas Minister showed high patriotism and an unselfish desire to promote the interests of the Empire. For example, in the matter of the islands in the Pacific and the African Colonies nothing struck me so much as the determination of the representatives not to dogmatise or attempt to lay down a law by saying that this or that must be done. What they really desired was that we should realise here how strong their feeling was but that it did not originate in a desire for increased territory or any question of that kind. Their desire was that after the war there should be permanent peace in the world and security for the Empire. The knowledge we have of the past efforts of the Dominions and the Crown Colonies together with the experience we have gained at the Imperial War Conference all show that in the supreme moment of our national history the whole Empire is one and prepared to use its resources to make a combined effort to secure the final and complete victory." (Cheers.)

RESOURCES OF CROWN COLONIES.

PROPOSED ROYAL COMMISSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 14.
Recd. 12 noon, Aug. 15.

After Mr. Long had spoken, Lord Henry Cavendish-Bentinck advocated the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the resources of the Crown Colonies.

Sir George Toulmin said he considered their development more important than preference.

Mr. Macmaster declared that there was a strong opposition throughout the Empire to the retrocession of the German-African Colonies and the Pacific Islands.

MONEY—NOT KNOWLEDGE OF RESOURCES—WANTED.

Mr. Steel Maitland, Under-Secretary to the Colonial Office, replying to the debate, said that money, not knowledge of resources, was what was required for the development of the Crown Colonies. He referred to the difficulty felt at present in obtaining expert members of the proposed Imperial Development Board and dwelt on the extraordinary way in which the resources of the Empire had been organised for war service. Henceforth it would be possible to develop resources enormously for peace or war.

The vote was adopted.

GERMANY'S WEAKENED FORCES.

EFFECT OF FRANCO-BRITISH ATTACKS.

JUGGLING WITH DIVISIONS.

It is now nearly a year since the Allied offensive began on the Somme, writes Mr. H. Warner Allen to the "Morning Post" on June 25, from the French Front. Up to that date the initiative of the operations had been entirely in the hands of the enemy, and on July 1, 1916, the British and French armies attacked the powerful German fortifications of the Somme. These fortifications were then intact, and had been strengthened after many months of labour with every device known to military science. Before winter came these defences had been so badly battered that the enemy knew it was impossible for him to hold any longer on the line he had originally chosen, and the result was that the spring of 1917 opened with a German retreat.

This year the conditions are very different. Since the spring the initiative of the operations has remained with us. Already at a number of points the main line of defences on which Hindenburg had decided to make his principal resistance has begun to give way. Moreover, the question of man power is becoming daily for the enemy a more and more insoluble problem In this connection the present moment seems well chosen to consider in the light of the latest information available the losses inflicted on the Germans by the Franco-British attacks of April, May, and June.

Before these attacks the enemy had 147 divisions on the Western front, and of this number 42 were held in reserve behind the lines. On June 20 he had 155 divisions on this front. Of these only 43 divisions had not been engaged on the main battle front, including 18 Landwehr divisions, regarded as unfit for hard fighting, and 25 fresh divisions, of which twelve are in reserve behind the lines, four between the North Sea and the Oise, and eight between the Oise and Switzerland, while thirteen are stationed in quiet sectors of the front. The remaining 112 divisions have all been engaged on the main battle front, and 23 of them have been engaged twice.

WASTAGE.

It is easy to understand the enormous wastage that these figures represent when it is remembered that no division is likely to have been withdrawn from the fighting line without having suffered losses of at least 2,000 combatants, to take a minimum, and to this figure must be added the casualties of the many divisions which lost far more than 2,000 men before they could be withdrawn. During the main attacks divisions had to be relieved with extreme rapidity. During the British offensive of April 9 the German divisions could not remain in the firing line more than six days. During the French attacks on the Aisne, April 16, they had to be withdrawn at the end of four days, and in the Messines attack after two days.

At the beginning of the offensive the German divisions, when withdrawn from the battle front, appear to have had fifteen days' rest, and were then transferred to a calm sector. After May 4 their period of rest was reduced, and varied between five and twelve days. They were often not brought up to strength again until they had taken over a quiet sector. Occasionally divisions were brought back to the battle front without holding a quiet sector, and in this case they were allowed three weeks' or a month's rest.

Since the Hindenburg retreat the Germans seem to have reorganised their system of command, and divided their armies on this front into two independent groups. The first between the North Sea and the Oise, under the orders of the Crown Prince of Bavaria, is opposed to the British Armies, and the other is between the Oise and Switzerland, and commanded by the Imperial Crown Prince. Since the beginning of the offensive not a single German division has been transferred from one of these groups to the other. Each of these groups has a reserve of about twenty divisions. These divisions are massed close behind the lines against which our attacks are directed, while at other less critical points each army has no more than two or three divisions in reserve. The line is naturally thinnest on the east between Champagne and Switzerland.

DEPLETED RESERVES.

Before the offensive the German reserves consisted exclusively of fresh divisions, which were used to relieve divisions exhausted on the battle front, and were replaced by them in reserve. At the end of April only about six fresh divisions were left behind the two sections of the battle front. The enemy was compelled to send his wornout divisions to hold quiet sectors, and to fill up the gaps in his reserves by divisions withdrawn from these sectors. This system, which is still going on, appears to have as its object the maintenance of the reserves available in each sector of the battle front at a strength of about six fresh divisions. The Germans have never engaged their reserves in a strength superior to one division, and often a division has been engaged in sections on different points of the front.

All parts of the German front have been equally affected by the withdrawal of divisions to the menaced points, so that the Franco-British attacks may be said to have uniformly weakened the whole German line. The enemy has refrained from using certain categories of troops on the battle front. The Landwehr divisions, which the Germans regarded as incapable of playing a useful part in the battle of the Somme, were not utilised, with the single exception of the 25th Landwehr Division, that took part in the fighting of April 16 north of the Somme, but this division was already in that sector before the attack began. At the beginning of the offensive newly-formed divisions were only employed in calm sectors. The 242nd Division, which includes one good regiment, the 127th, and the Fifteenth Bavarian Division, both newly-formed, took part in the last Champagne operations, while at the beginning of May two divisions belonging to the new series of divisions that are numbered from 241 onwards were engaged on the Arras front after two months on the Hindenburg line. The divisions transferred from the Russian front have never been thrown directly on the battle front, but have been posted first in a quiet sector and put through a fresh training. Experience has shown that certain divisions which had distinguished themselves in France, for instance, the 15th Division, lost much of their value after a short spell of service on the Russian front.

NEW SLAVE RAIDS IN BELGIUM.

THOUSANDS OF MEN AND WOMEN DEPORTED'

The Kaiser has broken his pledged word that the Belgian deportations should cease. A document which has fallen into my hands, says the Amsterdam correspondent of the "Daily Express" proves this beyond the possibility of denial and proves also that the resumed slave driving is being accompanied by more cruelty even than before.

In order to carry out these new raids with greater secrecy the Germans placed the slave driving areas under a strict military regime, and thereby isolated them from the rests of the district. In the course of the last four weeks the districts of Belgian Luxemburg, especially around Arlon and Virton, have been placed under this new military law, which suspends any kind of intercourse, either by travel, mail, or otherwise, with other Belgian districts.

The result is that in Arlon, where former deportations only requisitioned seventeen slaves, the present requisition asked forty, and this proportion has been maintained all over the deportation areas. announcements being placarded on the walls of the unfortunate cities that on this or that day at this or that hour "German time" so many hundred Belgians have to present themselves for work and should provide themselves with food and clothes.

Several thousands have already been deported from the new military-ruled territory in the provinces of Luxemburg, Namur and Hainaut.

UNDER FIRE.

The Germans are also encompassing the first deportations that it was a mistake to allow Belgian workers to work in Germany, because so many managed to escape into Holland and Switzerland, where they told the tragic story of their experiences. It has now been arranged that the new levy of slaves shall work in the second-line trenches—some times even in the first lines—digging, sapping or otherwise relieving German soldiers. In this work hundreds of Belgians have already been killed or wounded by shell fire, especially in Champagne and around the Lens battlefields.

The Germans also discovered during the deportation of all the Belgian women whom Hindenburg needs at the rear of the western battle line. Several hundred women have already been deported there, being chosen from among the middle-aged and unmarried, and are now working near Cambrai, Sedan and Charleville, either washing the German soldiers' linen or making sandbags for the German army.

Protests on the part of the Belgian authorities have been of no avail because the fact that the regions are placed under military authority automatically brings the local civilian administration to an end. The Germans are so pleased with the success of their new policy that they talk of extending it northwards by a slow, progressive policy, thus showing their intention to deport the people wholesale.

LETTER TO A WIFE.

One of the documents which have reached me is a letter from one of the Belgian workmen to his wife, written seven days ago from a little Belgian city close behind the German lines. He says:

I can only write one line. Heaven knows whether it will ever reach you. We are working here by hundreds, often under fire. We are ordered to demolish the whole forest here, as the Germans need wood for saps. The forest where I am working has been fenced with electrified barbed wire, and escape is impossible. German sentries watch us continually, and are ordered to fire if one of us gives the slightest sign of escape or rebellion. We work under atrocious conditions ten and twelve hours daily. The food is rotten, and we never have an evening meal. We simply drop asleep when evening comes, and all are very weak. I cannot go on much longer, but still the forest has to be brought down by the 5th July. Death would be much preferable if it was not for thinking of you all.

My informant says it is high time this new infamy was denounced.

BRITISH TRADE RETURNS FOR JULY.

INCREASE IN BOTH EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 14.
Recd. 6-45 a.m., Aug. 15.

The exports for July show an increase of £3,510,578 sterling in value, and the imports of £13,449,987 as compared with the figures for July, 1916.

TERRORISING NORWAY.

GERMANY'S AUDACIOUS BOMB PLOT.

DIABOLICAL DEVICES.

Representatives of the Press in mail week were shown specimens of each kind of the explosive machines which have been found in Norway. There were says Reuter's Christiania correspondent, round and rectangular bombs, infernal machines, fire bombs, and bombs, made up to look like pieces of coal for steamers and calculated to explode on railway engines or steamers. Altogether ninety-five large and twelve small bombs were found. There were also found fountain pens with electric batteries attached to some acid and a piece of some explosive substance. These pens are evidently intended to set things on fire. Two of them were empty, from which it is concluded that some of them have already been used here.

One of the men arrested stated that the bombs were destined especially for American ships leaving Norway. There were also found thirty-three rolls of twist tobacco, thirty-two cigarettes, very hard in the middle, and thirty-one pieces of red chalk, all containing pulverised carborundum, to be placed in the lubricators of machines, by which any kind of machine could be quickly destroyed. All these things were carefully packed in four large and three small trunks, which were found at the house of the Finnish tailor, Witauen. The police had received information regarding the importation of the explosives in February last, but the arrests could not be effected until about the end of June last.

Newspapers declared that Baron von Rautenfels actually had in his possession the passport of an Imperial German courier. Moreover, his luggage was addressed to the German Legation in Christiania, and the lead seals bore the stamp of the German Foreign Office. Since February, it is maintained, international regulations granting immunity from inspection to the couriers of foreign Powers have been abused by the Germans.

According to the *Aftenposten*, the German Legation has not tried to disavow the courier or disclaim knowledge of the contents of his luggage. It is reported that the German Minister, on being warned about the luggage and the arrest of the courier, demanded that the trunk of the courier should be delivered to him. The German Legation was asked to send a representative to be present at the opening of the trunk by the police, but it did not do so.

GOVERNMENT FROM THE HILL TOP.

BISHOP OF GRANTHAM'S LETTER TO "THE TIMES."

"The Times" publishes the following letter from the Bishop of Grantham, formerly Archdeacon of Calcutta:—The segregation of the Government of India during the greater part of the year in a remote mountain station, to which your article of July 2, calls attention, has become an increasingly serious matter since the change from Calcutta to Delhi as the cold-weather headquarters of the Imperial Government. This alteration of the seat of Government was generally approved by the British Press and public when it was announced. But most of those who had lived long in India, I believe, feel that the loss caused to good government by this move far outweighed the alleged gains. There is, as your article under reference states, very little public opinion in India. But whatever enlightened and independent public opinion does exist is nearly altogether, to be found in the Presidency towns, and more especially in Calcutta. The influence of a large non-official and independent European community there has occasionally in the past beneficially altered or modified proposed bureaucratic legislation. I have heard a civil servant holding high office express indignation, because the Viceroy and his Council had allowed themselves to be influenced by the strongly-expressed views of the non-official community. He contended that mere merchants, traders, lawyers, and others, holding no office under Government, ought to be a negligible element when legislation was proposed or public measures of importance were contemplated. At Simla the public consists almost entirely of persons in the service of Government. No independent criticism or public discussion of Government action can reasonably be expected from them. The cold weather move to Delhi fixes the authorities amidst similar surroundings, supplemented by a military contingent equally unable to become an important factor in creating an independent public opinion. The Commissioners' Report on the Mesopotamian muddle does seem to suggest that a continuance of a system of what you call "hill-top government" has become impossible. My signature can add no value. I know, to anything I write, because I was only an obscure observer of authorities and policies during 25 years of Indian service, most of which was spent in the plains. But I dislike writing anonymously.

In connection with the incident in the Second Magistrate's court on Monday during which Mr. Mir Sultan Mohideen, counsel for the accused in the Municipal Defalcation case was advised by the Magistrate that his conduct amounted to contempt of court, it is understood that the question of calling upon the counsel to show cause is under further judicial consideration.

CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTOR.

ALLEGATIONS OF BRUTAL ILL-TREATMENT.

A MANCHESTER CASE.

In an article entitled "Grave charges," the "Manchester Guardian" of the 30th June last wrote as follows:

We printed a short time ago a letter describing how a conscientious objector was brutally ill-treated by continuous ducking in a filthy pond to the point of complete exhaustion in order to force him to abandon his convictions. We print to-day a letter written by another conscientious objector, smuggled through by a friend, who declares that he is imprisoned in a small pit, the bottom of which is full of water, from which he is separated by two strips of wood. He says that he cannot walk or sit and is without shelter from sun and wind and rain. These are grave charges. Whatever some men may think of conscientious objectors, there is nobody who would desire his country's name to be sullied by deliberate and brutal torture of the kind described. The Government must inquire into these charges, and if it finds them substantially confirmed the least that duty prescribes is that it should dismiss those responsible from the army they have disgraced. There is another matter in which the honour of the Government is involved. Pledges of the most definite kind were given that no conscientious objector would be sent to France, where they are liable to be shot for refusing to fight. It is beyond doubt, however, that a number of men the sincerity of whose convictions is beyond question have recently been sent to France. It is not suggested that the War Office has had anything to do either with the cases in which torture is charged or with the cases in which conscientious objectors have been sent to France. But the War Office is responsible for the good behaviour of its subordinates and for their obedience to instructions, and it is its first duty to safeguard the fine traditions of the British army.

STORY OF THE PERSECUTION.

The following is the letter referred to by and published in the "Manchester Guardian":—

Sir,—The writer of the following was a young solicitor's clerk in Manchester. The letter, written on the yellow covering of a cigarette packet, was smuggled out to his family by a friendly soldier at considerable risk. Mr. Brightmore, adjudged to be a humbug and a shirker by local and appeal tribunals here, and similarly rejected by the Central Tribunal in its still more discriminating wisdom, has already proved his courage and honesty by eight months in prison. He is not an absolutist, but willing to take the Home Office scheme.

The Pit,
Shore Camp,
Cleethorpes.
Sunday, June 24, 1917.

My dear—

This is the best stuff I can find to write what may be my last letter. Everything has been taken off me, and I should not have this pencil but for chance. I was bullied horribly when I was tried, and sentenced to 28 days' detention in solitary confinement—to be given raw rations and to cook my food myself. This does not sound bad, but I have found the confinement was in a pit which started at the surface as three feet by two, and tapered off to two feet six inches by 15 inches. Water was struck, but they continued until it was ten feet. The bottom is full of water and I have to stand on two strips of wood all day long just above the water-line. There is no room to walk about, and sitting is impossible. The sun beats down, and through the long day there are only the walls of clay to look at. Already I am half mad.

I have not heard from you since I came out of prison, but I know there are many letters waiting for me. I cannot therefore tell what may happen when I get to France, whether the death sentence is being exacted. . . . I hunger-struck for two days in the hole here, but found I was getting too weak to resist, and my brain, too, seemed to be giving under the strain.

I wish I could only see your letters. I could be reassured or know your wishes. As it is I feel sentenced to death, knowing that within a few days I shall be in France and shot. The fact that men are being sent to France at all is proof positive to me that the military authorities have captured the machine, and are able to do as they like with us.

What have our friends been doing? It is nothing but cold-blooded murder to send men out into the trenches to be shot like dogs for disobedience. I am not afraid to die, but this suspense, this ignorance linked up with the torture of this pit have plunged me into misery, despair, madness, almost insanity. (Here follow references to private matters.) The hardest thing is leaving you three dear ones behind, and the suffering and anxiety I am bringing upon you. All these weary months of imprisonment we have lived on hopefully. Now the cup is being dashed from our hands, and in liberty's name, (Here there follow other pathetic last words.)

Good-bye,

JAMES BRIGHTMORE.

The friendly soldier adds:—

They would not listen to him. They cursed him and told him he was a soldier and they would do just as they wished. It is no use Brightmore making any complaint, because they have orders to take no notice. This torture is turning the man's brain.

He estimates the depth of the hole as 12 feet. "In fact, they were going deeper until they found water." He adds "He has a blanket or two, and an oil sheet on the top," which sounds as though he was kept there both night and day.

Have "the military authorities captured the machine" of British citizenship? We have just heard of the neglect of the wounded on the Tigris. We know something of the medical examinations at Hulme Town Hall. These deeds are of the same family. The courage of the troops, the helplessness of the criple or the invalid, the conscience of the Tolstoyan, though protected by Parliament, does not save Englishmen now from these outbreaks of misconduct. This cruelty cannot promote loyalty in the army or win the war; and I think the England we have known cannot endure it for long.—Yours, etc.,

JOHN W. GRAHAM,
Manchester.

THE SMOKE GUN.

A MODERN SAFETY INVENTION.

Not at all like a gun is this device. It, to all indications is an ordinary ship ventilator, but the would-be ventilator is the outlet of a chemical smoke generator for ship's use, and this modern safety invention has come to be known as the "Smoke Gun."

The "smoke gun" is chemically fired, that is, the smoke emitted from it is a chemical process smoke, the kind that is stifling and blinding. It is of a dense black, is heavy, and hangs low over the water. Unlike the smoke generated by soft coal, it is lasting and forms a thick, impenetrable wall. To use the expression of one naval man, "you would have to chop your way through it with an axe."

At the base of the smoke gun is a great copper vat, with two large tanks attached. Each of these tanks hold approximately 100 gollons of chemical. In another compartment of the vessel is a reserve supply of 1,000 gallons of acid.

By a purely mechanical process these acids are released into the vat from the pilot house or the bridge and immediately upon mixing generate the smoke that vomits forth, making a most effective screen for the merchantman, as well as blinding those on board the U-boat.

But what about those on board the ship when the wind is head on, and the smoke is held close to the vessel? In the first place, the crew is equipped with smoke helmets, not unlike those used in the trenches to offset the use of the deadly gas bombs of the Germans. These are to be donned immediately. All doors and windows must be closed tightly to keep the smoke out, and the captain of the vessel must rise to the occasion, and change the course of his vessel in order that the smoke will be carried away from it. The changing, of course, is not an infrequent occurrence in these days of submarine warfare. With the impenetrable smoke wall shielding it and the submarine helpless, the would-be victim is enabled to take any course its master chooses, and by continually throwing out the smoke screen, keep the waters masked for days at a time.

Needless to say no revelation can be made of the nature of the chemicals used in generating this smoke veil. The turning of a small lever on the bridge or in the pilot house automatically releases the acids, and so long as the valve is open, the acids continue to drain slowly into the smoke vat.

To show the effectiveness of the weapon here is the story of Captain Mitchell of the *Lakonia*, narrated in a recent paper by Mr. Joseph A. Massal. One day out a submarine gave chase. The U-boat was making for the *Lakonia* when Captain Mitchell ordered the smoke gun to be fired, and the little lever in the pilot house was turned. The chemical reaction started immediately. For a few moments only a thin curl of smoke, poured from the "gun," but within the next couple of minutes as more acid was fed into the vat, the smoke increased in volume, until it was vomiting forth and covering the sea. It was not long before the entire vessel was on one side of the smoke cloud and the submarine on the other.—"Science Siftings."

THE CHURCH IN INDIA.

At the annual meeting of the Indian Church Aid Association held at Church House, Westminster, Bishop Copleston and Sir Murray Hammick were re-elected president and honorary treasurer respectively.

In the report of the council attention was called to special need of support for St. Paul's School, Darjeeling, the Endowment Fund for the Bishopric of Assam, and the work of the Society of St. Hilda, Lahore. Bishop Cotton's School at Bangalore was mentioned as having a roll of honour of 90 old boys on service, two of whom had been awarded the Victoria Cross. The Secretary said one of the recipients was Captain Leele Robinson, who brought down a Zeppelin.

The Bishop of Lahore said the Association as the home base for church work in India was primarily concerned with Anglo-Indians domiciled in India and the Eurasian population. Anglo-Indians did not like Indians to be admitted to their schools. This exclusiveness should be replaced by the inclusiveness of the church in a brotherhood of faith. The Indian Army Reserve of Officers was, he felt, full of hope and promise, then he saw lads from the public schools in England training by the side of the products of the great Indian schools. When the appeal was made for recruits for an Anglo-Indian regiment 7,000 or 8,000 of these young men were already serving in other regiments.

GANGES' FLOOD MARK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
BENARES, Aug. 15.

The Ganges is full to the brim and advancing on roads, but still below last year's high flood marks.

LATEST CABLES.

BEHAR EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

APPOINTMENT OF NEW MEMBER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 15.
Recd. 1-15 a.m., Aug. 16.

The King has approved the appointment of Mr. H. Le Mesurier to be member of the Executive Council of Behar and Orissa in succession to Sir Edward Levinge, who retires on November 1st.

BRITISH LABOUR EXECUTIVE.

SELECTS MR. HENDERSON TO HEAD DELEGATES TO STOCKHOLM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 15.
Recd. 1-15 a.m., Aug. 16.

The British Labour Exective has selected Mr. Henderson to head the delegates to Stockholm.

GEN BRUSILOFF'S FAREWELL MESSAGE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, Aug. 15.
Recd. 1-15 a.m., Aug. 16.

General Brusiloff, in the farewell message, says he would have liked to remain with his soldiers. He is firmly convinced that Russia will recover from its sickness for the happiness of country and for liberty.

BRITISH SUCCESS NEAR LENS.

ENEMY FIRST LINES CARRIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 15.
Recd. 1-15 a.m., Aug. 16.

A British communiqué says, We attacked in the early morning on a wide front from the north-western outskirts of Lens to Bois Hugo, north-eastward of Loos, and carried the first lines at all points. We are satisfactorily progressing and have completely crushed a counterattack eastward of Cite Ste Wilie.

The French gained further ground northwestward of Bixchoote. We repulsed raiders eastward of Kleinzillebeke.

The weather is stormy with heavy rain.

EFFICIENCY OF GRAND FLEET

COL. REPINGTON'S DESCRIPTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 15.
Recd. 1-15 a.m., Aug. 16.

Colonel Repington, in the "Times," describing the visit to the Grand Fleet, says, the vastness of the armament leaves beholders dumb. The efficiency of the Fleet is a hundred per cent. higher than at the beginning of the war and fifty per cent. higher than at the battle of Jutland.

MR. GERARD'S REVELATIONS

KAISER'S FAITH IN SUBMARINES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 15.
Recd. 1-15 a.m., Aug. 16.

Mr. Gerard, continuing his revelations, describes an interview with the Kaiser in which submarining was discussed. The Kaiser said submarines had come to stay and that international law no longer existed.

Bethmann-Hollweg agreed, declaring that persons who travelled by enemy merchantmen had no cause for complaint if they were injured.

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRANGEMENT FOR DELIVERY IN INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Aug. 14.

It is understood that the arrangement arrived at regarding the outward Mail service is that the mails will be sent in alternate weeks to Bombay and Colombo respectively. There will, of course, be some delay in dealing with the mails delivered at Colombo, owing to the absence of all facilities for sorting elsewhere than at Bombay, hence the majority of the mails will have to be sent to Bombay, where they will be sorted for distribution.

MISSIONARY FAMILY DROWNED.

OWING TO ENEMY ACTION IN INDIAN OCEAN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, Aug. 14.

Information received at Bombay by cable shows that the following passengers *en route* for India via the Cape have lost their lives owing to enemy action at sea:—The Revd. and Mrs. Duckworth and their six children and Miss Melen E. Robinson.

SUIT AGAINST CALCUTTA IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

FULL BENCH JUDGMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 14.

The full bench of the High Court to-day, consisting of Mr. Justice Fletcher, Justice Chatterjee, Justice Teunon, Justice Richardson and Justice Chaudhuri, delivered judgment in the reference made in the case of Manilal Singh vs. the Improvement Trust. In this case the plaintiff had applied before Justice Greaves for injunction against the Trust restraining them to acquire his house. The question raised was whether the Trust had power to acquire land for the purpose of recoupment. Mr. Justice Greaves found against the plaintiff, who preferred an appeal, which was dismissed by the Chief Justice and Justice Woodroffe. Meantime, another case of Improvement Trust, in which the same question came on appeal before Justices Mukerjee and Cuming and their lordships decided against the Improvement Trust.

In view of this difference of finding the present reference was made to a Full Bench, their Lordships of the Full Bench held (Justice Chatterjee disagreeing) that the decision arrived at by Justices Mukerjee and Cuming was not right.

It will be remembered that in connection with the appeal of this case the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" was prosecuted for contempt of court.

EX-MAGISTRATE AS A BARRISTER.

SCENE IN A BANGALORE COURT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Aug. 14.

The Bangalore correspondent of the "Madras Mail" says:—

An incident resulting in a barrister being called on to show cause for contempt has occurred in the Second Magistrate's Court during the trial of a municipal defalcation case. Mr. A. R. Cox, I.C.S., Municipal President and District Magistrate, had been under cross-examination by Mr. Mir Sultan Mohideen, a retired Presidency Magistrate of Madras, practising now as a barrister, on behalf of the accused for four hours during the previous hearing and yesterday afternoon. Counsel had kept the witness traversing previous evidence in cross-examination, when Mr. Cox, after appealing to the Magistrate that as a Collector he was a very busy man, asked counsel to hasten matters. When counsel commanded the witness to "shut up," remarking that he was not in the box as a Collector or District Magistrate, counsel was called on by the Court to apologise before resuming his cross-examination. Counsel refused to do so and asked for proceedings on the subject of disallowing his further appearance in the case. The Magistrate passed proceedings and called on the counsel's junior to go on with the case, but this advocate withdrew.

Later on, Mr. Mir Sultan Mohideen was served with a notice to show cause why he should not be committed for contempt of Court and this matter will be heard on Wednesday.

VOLUNTEERING IN BURMA.

INSTRUCTIONS TO HEADS OF SCHOOLS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Aug. 14.

The Director of Public Instructions, Burma, has issued a circular to the Heads of European schools for boys of pure European parentage on both sides, who would be willing to serve in the Royal Navy as seamen, ship-wrights or artificers. Age, pay and qualifications are given in the letter, as also the requirements of each candidate.

The following circular has been issued today by the Director of Public Instruction to all educational institutions in Burma, including the Reformatory School at Insein:—

The undersigned (Director of Public Instructions) has the honour to issue the following instructions to be followed in respect of all pupils in schools who have volunteered, or who may hereafter volunteer for active service in the present war. The heads of schools should endorse on their school certificate the estimate of effect of enlistment for active service on the school-career of the pupil concerned, the amount of study beyond, the last examination passed and the opinion of the head of the school as to the pupil's chance of passing the next succeeding examination. The heads of schools are requested to see that these instructions are duly carried out in respect of all pupils of the kind referred to.

ADULTERATION OF GHEE.

AGITATION AMONG CALCUTTA MARWARIS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 15.

The Marwaris of Calcutta have decided not to use ghee owing to the spread of a report that it is now generally adulterated with the fat of snakes. The Marwari Association purchased samples of ghee from Bara Bazar and have sent them to the Chemical Examiner. The Association is considering the suggestion made by the Hon. Madan Mohun Malaviya at a recent mass meeting of Marwaris to start companies on the limited liability principle for the supply of pure ghee.

HOME RULE

Can be governed by those souls only, whose own Homes are governed by public opinion. For particulars apply to:—

CHHOTALAL BHOGILAL PAREKH,
Umreth (Kaira)

ALLAHABAD MUNICIPALITY.

COMMISSIONER ON MESSRS NEHRU AND AGARWALLA'S RESIGNATIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 14.

The Hon. Mr. H. C. Ferard, Commissioner of Allahabad, in refusing to accept the resignations of Messrs. Shamlal Nehru and Mr. R. D. Agarwalla, who were the other day elected to two Hindu vacant seats on the Allahabad Municipal Board writes:—They tender their resignations as a protest against the way in which the Municipalities Act is being worked. This is a mere repetition of the reasons given by a number of members who resigned *en masse* from the old Board in 1916. Mr. Shamlal Nehru was one of them himself and made his protest then. His action in standing again with deliberate intention of resigning at once seems regrettable trifling with municipal election procedure which ends to obliterate what element of diginity there was in his original protest. I am still in hopes that the party which resigned in 1916 will recognise that it is due to a true spirit of local self-government and incidentally to the credit of Allahabad to take a share in the municipal burden and ask for consideration of alleged grievances from that more becoming position.

Mr. Ferard then went on to say that, in order to relieve the Board, of constantly recurring work and worry of these futile elections he would not accept the resignations for the present and remarked that any difficulty regarding a quorum would be more than counterbalanced by the cessation of running the fire of infructuous elections proceedings, which must be an annoyance to the Board in carrying out their important municipal responsibilities.

LECTURE ON TIBET.

BY BRIGADIER-GENERAL IGGULDEN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Aug. 13.

Lecturing on Tibet before a gathering of troops at the Crystal Bioscope, Brigadier-General H. A. Iggulden, Commanding the Bangalore Brigade said, that it was not until thirteen years ago in 1904 that its innermost secrets were laid bare to public knowledge by the ruthless hand of war. After describing the British expedition to Tibet in 1903 04 the lecturer said that the holy shrine of the Buddha is guarded perpetually by a band of close shaven priests and it was rather difficult to see the central image supposed to represent the "Master" Sakya Muni. It is of rather rude work-manship and is said to have been of Indian origin. The figure is rather over an ordinary man's size seated in a conventional attitude. All the images were of gold and incrusted with jewels of all descriptions.

The discipline of our troops during the campaign was perfect in spite of the temptations in their way. No damage was done to any of the sacred temples at Lhassa. They remained seven weeks in Lhassa and established very friendly relations with the people by the time they left for India.

A CLAIM FOR 25 LAKHS.

LONG PENDING RANGOON SUIT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Aug. 15.

At the Chief Court, Justice Maung Kin has passed a preliminary decree for account in the long pending suit of Moolla Dawood Sons and Company vs. F. Graham and Co., arising out of the rice transaction between the parties extending over three years previous to 1915 and wherein the plaintiffs claimed 25 lakhs of rupees and the defendants by way of counter-claim claimed 53 lakhs. His Honour appointed the Deputy Registrar of the Chief Court Commissioner to take accounts, the enquiry not to begin before 1st September.

A BANK'S LOSSES.

SUIT AGAINST MR. B. N. BASU AND MAHARAJA OF DARBHANGA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 13.

At the High Court to-day Justice Chaudhuri commenced the hearing of the suit brought by the Bengal National Bank against the Hon. Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu, the Maharaja of Durbhanga, Mr. Janaki Nath Roy and six others, former directors of the Bank, to recover Rs. 6,14,414 on account of the loss sustained by the Bank during the management of the Bank by the defendants. It was alleged that loss was occasioned by mismanagement and conduct amounting to fraud on the part of the directors. The loss was caused mainly by the operations on the Bank of the ninth defendant, Brojendranath Das, brother-in-law of Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu and occurred when Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu's nephew Sailendranath Basu was manager of the Bank.

Counsel on behalf of the Bank in opening said the Bank was incorporated on 12th September, 1907, with a nominal capital of Rs. 50,00,000 and a paid-up capital of Rs. 8,00,000 till May, 1914. Up to 1908 the business of the Bank was carried on in the same building in which Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu's office was, and meetings used to be held in Mr. Basu's office room. In January, 1908, Mr. Gross was appointed agent under the supervision of a Managing Committee and Board of Directors. The defendants, Mr. Roy and Mr. Basu, counsel said, attempted to discredit the management of Mr. Gross and to get him out. Counsel had not concluded when the Court rose.

The Assam Municipal Act Amendment Bill is now before the Government of India, and it is undestood that sanction will shortly be given to its introduction in the Provincial Legislative Council.

BENGAL NATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

ANNUAL MEETING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 14.

Presiding over the annual meeting of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce this evening, the Hon. Raja Reeshee Case Law said that from the bitter experience they had gathered during the war it had grown to be a matter of utmost importance that aliens here should be registered and allowed to carry on business under license, so far as the existing treaty conditions with alien nations would allow. The system of registration and license would show at a glance the value of interest which any alien nation might possess here, and should occasion arise, enable the Government effectively to adopt protective measures. Aliens should never be allowed to create any substantial and permanent interest here by holding real estate, by carrying on banking or insurance business by taking up franchises of public utility, and by acquiring and exploiting mineral rights necessary for war purposes.

The Chamber has suggested to the Government that the ideal to be always kept in view was to have all vital industries worked, financed and managed in India, with British and Indian capital and labour. Another point was that if countries within the Empire would agree to mutual co-operation for the development of its respective units, the Empire would require very little help from outside and be in a position of advantage. Commerce among the respective units of the Empire should be regulated that each should have scope to supply its own wants as far as possible and draw up on the other units for those which it could not satisfy with its own resources.

NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL GATHERING OF POONA BRANCH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Aug. 14.

The annual gathering of the members of the Poona branch of the National Indian Association took place this evening at the Council Hall, their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon attending. A programme of vocal and instrumental music was arranged for the occasion, among the items being "lota" drill by the children of the Female High School, action song and dance by girls of the St. Helena's School, violin solo by Miss Shirin and a couple of songs by Miss Norton. Mrs. Binning and one or two other ladies. The string band of R.F.A., by the kind permission of the officers of 108th Battery, played at intervals during the evening.

A PRE-WAR CONTRACT.

DAMAGES DISALLOWED IN MADRAS CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Aug. 14.

At the High Court Mr. Justice Coutts Trotter delivered judgment in a suit in which one Mr. Thiruvalrangian sued Messrs. D. K. Pania and Co. for damages for breach of contract to supply Belgian window glasses ordered from that country. The contract was carriage, insurance and freight paid and goods were shipped prior to the outbreak of war on board the German steamer s. s. Spitsfells. On the outbreak of war the steamer was captured and was condemned as a prize. Goods were subsequently released and arrived at Madras and delivered to the defendants. The latter refused to deliver goods to the plaintiff as they declined to pay some extra charges incurred by the defendants. The goods were thereupon sold by the defendant to a third party, hence the suit.

His Lordship, after reviewing recent English and Indian decisions on the point, held that what the seller was bound to perform was to obtain proper bills of lading for goods and deliver the same to the buyer, that if at the time when such documents were being obtained the war broke out, the contract of affreigtment became impossible of performance and void, and hence the seller was not bound by the contract. His Lordship, therefore, dismissed the suit with costs.

AGA KHAN'S BIRTHDAY.

CELEBRATION BY KHOJA COMMUNITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Aug. 14.

The Rangoon Khojah community celebrated to-day the 40th anniversary of H. H. Aga Khan's birthday. Congratulatory telegrams were sent to his Highness in London and Lady Ali Shah, his mother, in Bombay. Last year the community handed over Rs. 750 to the Red Cross fund. This year they would present a silver cup to the Red Cross meeting of the Rangoon Turf Club to be held on Saturday. Prayers were offered in the Mosque this evening and the festivities will continue for three days.

According to a Colombo telegram, the members of the crew, including one apprentice, were drowned by the stranding of the salt vessel on the Maldives reported on Tuesday.

The question of the establishment of a branch of the proposed National War Museum in India has been under consideration and a small informal committee was to meet in Simla on the 14th instant to discuss this matter.

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 3.

The following casualties are annouced:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieut L F Barnes, Yorkshire L. I.
Second-Lieut H E Beckett, York and Lancasters.
Lieut H E H Clayton Smith, Yorkshire L. I.
Second-Lieut P H B Fitch, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut G S Hodgkinson, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut F G Laverick, East Lancashires
Second-Lieut H A B Norris, Flying Corps.
Lieut J A Picton, East Surreys.
Lieut W Singer, East Lancashires.
Second-Lieut C E Smart, Worcesters.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut H H Bateman, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut E Byrne, Gordons.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut C C Carver, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut W S Haddock, South Lancashires.
Lieut W C Morton, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut F H Norwill, Garrison Artillery.

DIED.

Lieut-Col. L N Jones Bateman, Norfolks.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut H S Ackernley, York and Lancasters.
Rev. R Adamson, Chaplain.
Second-Lieut C J Armstrong, Irish Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut J Bain, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut F C Bishop, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut H Bone, Engineers.
Second-Lieut M P E Broad, York and Lancasters.
Major W H Brooke, West Yorkshires.
Major E F Budden, Field Artillery.
Lieut-Colonel F A Buzzard, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut D B Cancellor, Hampshires.
Major R J Chorley, South Lancashires.
Second-Lieut C E Clarkson, South Lancashires.
Captain L A Clemens, South Lancashires.
Second-Lieut W Clouch, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut G O Collier, Cameronians.
Lieut B B Cotterill, Welsh Fusiliers.
Lieut A McL Cowan, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut D I Currie, West Yorkshires.
Lieut-Colonel N R Davidson, Artillery.
Captain H G Davies, Lancasters.
Second-Lieut M E Dunham, Berkshires.
Captain W S Durward, Field Artillery.
Captain E G Edwardes, East Lancashires.
Second-Lieut H L B Ellis, East Surreys.
Captain C C Ellison, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut M Evans, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut S R Farnsworth, South Lancashires.
Lieut W E Ferryman, Scots Guards.
Second-Lieut V J Fleet, Field Artillery.
Lieut B M Fraser, Engineers.
Major E R Fraser-Mackenzie, Horse Artillery.
Second-Lieut W Garrow, Camerons.
Captain H L Gilks, Londons.
Second-Lieut C Gill, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut N B Guthrie, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut D S Hamilton, North Lancashires.
Second-Lieut R L J Henderson, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut E W Hodson, Liverpools.
Lieut E G James, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut J H Jefryes, East Lancashires.
Second-Lieut H D Jobling, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut T O Jones, South Wales Borderers.
Second-Lieut V Kirby, East Lancashires.
Second-Lieut C Knowles, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut D Langlands, Flying Corps.
Major L K Leeson, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut S V R Lewis, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut C A C Lindley, Essex.
Second-Lieut J M B Low, Northamptons.
Captain H Lowther, Field Artillery.
Captain H R Lupton, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut A B McCarter, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut G MacDougall, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut R S MacFarlane, Gordons.
Second-Lieut S Mackay, Leicesters.
Lieut F C C Manley, Flying Corps.
Major R Marx, Field Artillery.
Captain J P Mathews, Medicals.
Lieut A L Maynard, Scots Guards.
Lieut A R W Menzies, Scots Guards.
Second-Lieut J H Mills, Leicesters.
Second-Lieut A Morgan, Flying Corps.
Captain C Mumford, South Wales Borderers
Second-Lieut P M Murphy, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut J W Ogarr, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut G Oliver, Cornwalls.
Lieut J V T W T Perowne, Scots Guards.
Second-Lieut W N Parkin, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieut H S Prince, Londons.
Second-Lieut C Quayle, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Lieut A M Ramsden, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut W W Rentoul, East Lancashires.
Second-Lieut S H Reynolds, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieut H E Richards, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut J B Richardson, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut H N Rush, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut W D Sadler, East Surreys.
Lieut G B Slater, North Lancashires.
Second-Lieut E J Smart, Flying Corps.
Lieut G R Spencer, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Captain R A Stark, Medicals.
Captain C G Stephens, Oxford and Bucks.
Second-Lieut F O Stephens, West Yorkshires
Second-Lieut S F H Stephens, Field Artillery.
Major J E D Stickney, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieut N L Tatham, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut T H Thorpe, Sussex.
Second-Lieut F G Tonzell, Horse Artillery.
Second-Lieut L C Trestrail, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Captain D S Twigg, Medicals.
Second-Lieut T P H Veal, Engineers.
Lieut H E Walker, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut H McG Whitehead, Sussex.
Second-Lieut J L Woolledge, Londons.

MISSING.

Captain B Bigelow, Engineers.
Second-Lieut A B Hill, Flying Corps.

DIED OF WOUNDS AS PRISONERS.

Captain C Gascoyne, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut H McCormack, East Lancashires.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED AND MISSING NOW WOUNDED AND PRISONER.

Second-Lieut R F M Du Cane, Londons.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW PRISONER.

Second-Lieut L Butler, Yorkshire Light Infantry.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED NOW NOT WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut R McNeill, Scottish Borderers.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 13.

The following names of British Officers appear in the casualty list No. 471, Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

DIED OF DISEASE.

Army Service Corps:—Lieut. J. N. W. Tezer.

WOUNDED.

Indian Army:—Captains G. F. Graham, C. P. Clarke, Lieut. A. E. Wernicke, Second-Lieut. J. B. Dalison.

MISSING.

Indian Army:—Captain A. K. Sinha, Lieuts. D. Powell, N.S.T.J. Saunders-Jones.

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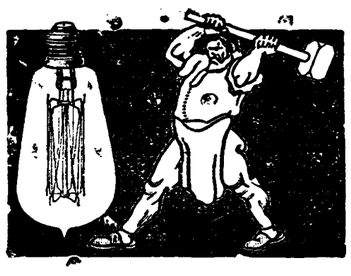

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THE WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 15.

The depression near Jhansi yesterday moved north-eastwards and has become unimportant. The monsoon is rather weaker to-day. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Rajputana, Central India, west coast of the Peninsula and south-east Madras and local in Upper Burma, west of United Provinces, Punjab, Baluchistan, Sind, Gujarat, Central Provinces, Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad. A few falls also occurred in Bengal. The principal amounts are:—Bhamo, Maymyo and Dibrugarh one and half inches, Silchar three, Dehra Dun one and half, Mussooree two, Harnai, Ajmer and Deesa one, Kotah two, Mount Abu and Neemuch three, Nagpur, Tinnevelly and Pamban one, Madura three, Kodaikanal and Trichinopoly one and half.

Forecast.—No large change

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 15th Aug 17.	Total since 1st June 1917	June 1st to Aug. 15th. 1916	1915
	In. Ct	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct
Colaba [Observatory]	0.14	35.28	63.20	56.33
Fort [St. Geo's Hospital] ..	0.00	36.11	70.41	60.42
Esplanade [Gok. Tej. Hospital]	0.03	35.60	68.94	56.78
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	0.10	35.94	72.98	52.59
Kemp and Co., Cumballa Hill..	..	..	..	..

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 14th Aug. 1917.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	29.743	Inch
Temperature of Air	82.1	Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.2	"
Dew Point	76.9	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.845	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	7.8	"
Maximum temperature of Air do.	84.5	"
Minimum do. do.	76.4	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W,WNW,W.	
Movement of Wind do. do.	219	miles.
Fall of Rain	0.61	Inches.
Total fall during month	7.03	"
Do. do. year	37.83	"
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 15th Aug.	0.26	"

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still	Day of Week	Day of Month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.
	Aug.	h. m.	ft. in.		Aug.	h. m.	ft. in.
Wed	15	m 10 37	26 11	15	m 3 26	17 9	
Thur	16	m 10 19a	24 11	16	m 4 40a	19 5	
Fri	17	m 11 9	27 3	17	m 4 8	17 5	
Sat	18	m 10 58a	25 7	18	m 4 44	17 2	
Sun	19	m 11 37	27 0	19	m 5 10a	18 9	
Mon	20	m 0 3a	25 1	20	m 5 49	17 2	
Tue	21	m 0 53a	27 8	21	m 6 26a	17 0	
		m 1 33	26 9		m 6 1a	17 8	
		m 0 3	26 6		m 5 49	16 11	
		0 28	27 9		m 6 26a	17 3	
		m 0 33	26 8		m 6 20	17 1	
		m 0 53a	27 7		m 6 52	17 1	
		m 1 3	26 9		m 6 50	17 6	
		m 1 15a	27 4		m 7 19	17 0	

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Aug.	Sunrise	Sunset.
" 15 (Wednesday)	" 6h. 20m.	" 7h. 8m.
" 16 (Thursday)	" 6h. 20m.	" 7h. 8m.
" 17 (Friday)	" 6h. 21m.	" 7h. 7m
" 18 (Saturday)	" 6h. 21m.	" 7h. 7m.
" 19 (Sunday)	" 6h. 21m.	" 7h. 6m.
" 20 (Monday)	" 6h. 21m.	" 7h. 5m.
" 21 (Tuesday)	" 6h. 22m.	" 7h. 4m.

Phases of the Moon:—New Moon 1917 August 17d. 11h. 51.0m. p.m.; First quarter: 25d. 0h. 38.2m. a.m.; Full Moon Septe2ber 1d. 5h. 59.5m. p.m.; Last quarter: 8d. 0h. 35mm. p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 15th August 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rainfall has been local; Multan has had 0.36in., Ambala 0.41in. and Delhi 0.61in. Skies are moderately clouded in the east Punjab and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect in the north and the south-west Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been local; Agra has had 0.20in. and Jhansi 0.27in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is generally in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rainfall has been nearly general in east Rajputana and local elsewhere; Karachi has had 0.16in, Bikaner 0.13in., Ajmer 0.92in., Kotah 2.07in., and Mount Abu 2.98in. Skies are lightly clouded in upper Sind and moderately or heavily clouded elsewhere. Day temperature is generally in defect.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Gujarat and Central India West; Surat has had 0.59in., Ahmedabad 0.16in., Deesa 1.05in. Neemuch 3.27in. and Indore 0.16in. Skies are generally heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect in Central India West and at most stations in Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been local; Jubbulpore has had 0.28in., Saugor 0.13in., Hoshangabad 0.44in. and Nagpur 1.22in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is in defect in the northern half of the division.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 0.14in., Ratnagiri 1.19in., Mormugao 0.50in and Karwar 0.57in. Skies are moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been local in the Bombay Deccan; Poona has had 0.36in. and Belgaum 0.11in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess at some stations.

General Remarks.—The depression has moved into the south-eastern districts of Rajputana where it is shown to-day only as an area of relative low pressure and fairly heavy rain has fallen in south Rajputana and the adjacent parts of Central India West and of Gujarat. There has been an increase of precipitation in the south of the Peninsula also. Rainfall has been nearly general in south-east Madras, Malabar, the Konkan, Gujarat, Central India West and west Rajputana and local in the Bombay Deccan, the Central and the United Provinces, west Rajputana, Sind and the Punjab.

Nearly general rain is likely in Rajputana, Central India West and Gujarat, local rain on the west coast of the Peninsula and in south-east Madras and the Central and the United Provinces and some showers in the Punjab, Sind, Kathiawar and the Bombay Deccan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on WEDNESDAY, the 15th of August, 1917.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Departure 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. (14th Aug.)	95.2	84.7	65	—	0	0
Jask	91.6	79.0	75	—	0	—0.06
Do. (th Aug.)	..	—	..	—	..	..
Muskat	..	—	..	—	0	..
Do. (14th Aug.)	89.1	82.1	81	—	0	—0.17
PUNJAB—						
Multan	91.3	79.7	84	0.36	10.27	+6.62
Montgomery	89.2	78.9	69	..	25.87	+11.17
Lahore	84.0	80.1	77	..	9.27	—0.66
Hissar	94.5	76.5	81	0.09	5.05	
Ambala	92.9	77.1	65	0.41	15.91	+5.24
Delhi	94.3	76.9	91	0.16	17.33	+1.64
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	87.4	76.1	83	0.20	22.66	+6.58
Allahabad	89	77.9	81	0.01	..	
Mukerpur	85	74.7	87	0.27	28.68	+5.56
Cawnpore	84.6	75.7	85	—	22.85	+10.50
Allahabad	88.8	77.1	80	—	25.46	+3.54
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	89.9	81.6	80	..	5.05	+3.08
Karachi	7.8	79.0	92	0.16	4.67	—3.49
Ajmer	89	76.4	90	0.92	12.22	+9.41
Jaipore	87.5	76.1	84	0.01	23.10	+7.24
Kotah	84.4	75.6	91	2.07	3.60	—14.51
Mount Abu	71.6	69.9	98	2.98	56.44	+19.37
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Baod	84.4	76.5	81	..	10.04	+0.04
Ipswara	84.2	79.2	89	0.02	4.72	—5.57
Veraval	84.1	78.0	89	—	49.62	+9.23
Rajkot	82.1	72.5	85	0.06	14.79	—4.09
Bhavnagar Para	87.6	76.8	90	0.07	12.47	—0.47
Surat	87	77.4	83	0.59	26.76	—2.74
Ahmedabad	89	77.4	90	0.21	..	—0.51
Deesa	86.9	75.0	91	1.05	22.19	+11.17
Neemuch	73	74.0	93	3.27	34.69	+18.25
Indore	77.1	71.1	91	0.16	16.93	—0.51
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	74.5	68.5	94	0.28	36.04	+0.62
Saugor	79.0	71.6	94	0.13	33.23	+6.53
Hoshangabad	77.9	68.8	94	0.44	33.35	+3.45
Khandwa	82	69.1	82	..	19.30	—1.89
Akola	82	73.9	80	..	23.44	—0.84
Amraoti	87.8	72.5	76	0.03	11.40	—8.02
Nagpur	86.3	72.4	86	1.22	19.21	—9.40
Chanda	91.7	69.0	82	0.05	20.65	—0.70
Bahpur	80.5	74.0	79	—	41.80	+11.62
KONKAN—						
Bombay	84.5	78.4	81	0.14	35.23	—16.21
Ratnagiri	83	77.2	86	1.19	61.81	—13.02
Marmugoa	79	78.4	91	0.50	66.89	—15.09
Karwar	80	77.4	93	0.57	61.11	—9.78
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	92	72.8	68	..	1.89	—9.00
Aurangabad	88	69.4	67	0.05	4.88	—4.70
Poona	80	69.9	81	0.36	6.90	—7.30
Sholapur	92	74.2	63	..	5.85	—5.45
Bijapur	91	70.2	74	..	6.61	—0.49
Belgaum	73	68.6	89	0.11	19.64	—10.70
Aurangabad	86.4	69.4	76	..	12.04	—2.28
Hyderabad (Deccan)	84.4	72.8	79	..	?	?
Hyderabad	87.0	74.3	75	—	11.39	—2.43
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	86.5	75.1	89	0.09	97.58	+10.03
Calicut	82	75.1	88	0.22	80.10	—20.17
Cochin	80	78.7	86	0.54	94.67	—6.15
Colombo	83	77.3	84	0.05	8.24	—6.28
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	86	77.1	89	..	19.11	+4.98
Bellary	94.5	76.2	67	..	4.26	—0.51
Cuddapah	97.1	76.3	80	0.04	6.40	—3.62
Madras	82.5	74.6	83	0.26	19.55	+4.27
Bangalore	85	67.8	78	..	7.06	—1.57
Coimbatore	88.4	71.2	88	0.84	1.93	—3.97
Trichinopoly	89.1	71.8	85	1.30	8.12	+2.79
Negapatam	88	78.5	84	0.42	3.23	—1.89

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 15th August, 1917, was 29.906 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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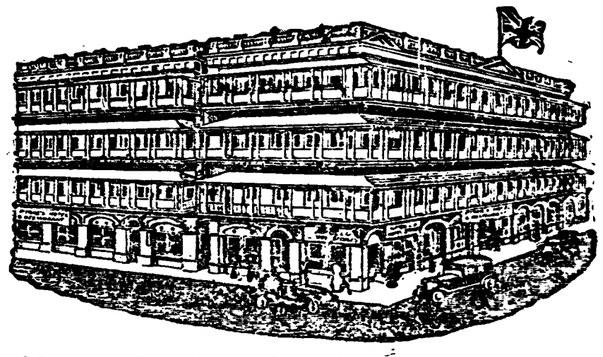

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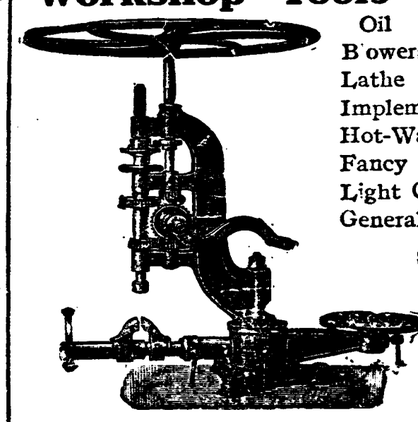

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